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2

Wages, Union Policy, and Inflation—

Five Papers From the IRRA and ASA Meetings

Single Persons' Spending Patterns in Three Periods

IUD Conference on Labor and Science

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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The Labor Month in Review

THE AGENDA for the Executive Council meeting of the AFL-CIO, scheduled for February 16 in Puerto Rico, held special interest for at least two unions. One was the International Longshoremen's Association, whose petition for affiliation was filed in January. It had been expelled by the old AFL in the first of the antiracketeer moves by the labor movement during the past 6 years. The other was the Carpenters union, whose president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, has been asked to explain to the council possible violations of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. Charles Johnson, a vice president of the Carpenters, has been accused by McClellan committee witnesses of profiting from payments made to him by business concerns.

About 3 weeks earlier, the Federation's Building Trades and Metal Trades departments met separately in Miami but considered some common programs and problems. One was a joint organization plan for the oil, chemical, and atomic energy industries. Another problem was how to meet complaints of jurisdictional invasions of craft jobs by industrial unions, especially in connection with construction work in factories. Presumably such complaints were to be resolved by rules established by the AFL-CIO last year: new construction to be done by the crafts, repairs and day-to-day maintenance by the industrial unions handling the production work and in-between types of work performed according to traditional practices; disputes over what was traditional were to be settled by negotiating teams of the parties.

The variable success of the plan in the past was given new prospects by an agreement, announced January 18, between the United Automobile Workers and the Detroit Building Trades Council. In broad outline it followed the national scheme, but filled it in with specific detail and examples. The pact also called for collaboration in each other's organizing campaigns.

High costs of construction as a deterrent to employment, plant expansion, and new housing also came under review at the Miami meeting of the building crafts. A union-management committee will study the matter. Last year the Building Trades Department had promulgated a guide for affiliates which urged elimination of certain restrictive practices.

TWO SETS of trade union regulatory and labor relations reform measures were embodied in bills introduced in Congress late in January. The administration proposals were based on a special Presidential message; the others were in a bill sponsored by Senators John F. Kennedy and Sam J. Ervin, Jr., similar to the Kennedy-Ives bill defeated in Congress last year. While many features of the two were similar in terms of anti-corruption safeguards within unions, there were important differences in other respects. The President's recommendations included outlawing of "blackmail" picketing and stringent curbs on secondary boycotts. They also would provide for a bipartisan National Labor Relations Board, require employers as well as union officers to file non-Communist affidavits as a requirement for use of NLRB facilities, and allow the Board to cede to the States jurisdiction over cases where the effect on commerce is minor. Senate hearings ended early in February.

TWO RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT rulings centered on the Teamsters union. On January 19, a 5-1 decision held that the Taft-Hartley Act superseded State antitrust legislation. The case directly involved Local 24 of Akron and a 12-State drivers' council, which had been found guilty in Ohio courts of price fixing when a minimum rental agreement for owner-operated trucks leased to fleet owners was negotiated by the council. The purpose of the rental agreement was protection of the negotiated wage scale which applied both to the owner operators and to drivers not operating their own trucks. Federal labor policy, the court stated, was to encourage and protect collective bargaining, and application of the State law would defeat the congressional purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A week later the Court refused to prevent the Senate labor-management rackets committee from turning over records of Philadelphia Local 107 to a district attorney. On the same day, the Court

agreed to rule on whether a union (the Insurance Agents) may use "harassing" tactics against an employer (Prudential Life) during contract negotiations. The NLRB had enjoined the union from such practices as noncooperation in company programs, refusal to write new orders, and non-compliance with working rules.

Workers idled by a strike against an out-of-State plant of their employer are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, according to a decision of the Michigan Supreme Court. In 1953, three Ford plants in the Detroit area were closed as a result of a strike in an Ohio Ford parts plant. About 11,000 workers are involved.

Nonoperating railroad unions may negotiate with the carriers on job stabilization plans during the life of the present agreement, the National Mediation Board ruled in mid-January. The present contract, which expires in November 1959, specifically bars reopening on wage issues. Officers of the 23 standard rail unions announced, at about the same time, that they would seek congressional action against what they termed "wholesale and unjustified" curtailment of passenger service made possible under the Transportation Act of 1958.

The McClellan committee was continued for another year by Senate action on February 2 giving it \$750,000. Additional investigations of the Teamsters, along with hearings dealing with the juke-box industry and some garment employers, have been announced.

MID-FEBRUARY FOUND few large strikes in progress. On February 2, approximately 14,000 Allis Chalmers employees, represented by the UAW, struck in 8 cities, with union insistence on a national agreement the chief issue. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass walkout, which has crippled Chrysler operations, dragged into its 20th week.

Significant settlements included that between the Wisconsin Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers of America on January 27, the first 1959 agreement reached with a Bell company around the country. Weekly wage increases of from \$1 and \$3 for operators and clerks and \$2 to \$5 for plant craftsmen plus vacation and pension improvements were granted. The contract is for 15 months and covers about 6,300 employees.

About 2 weeks earlier, several oil companies,

following a pattern set by Sinclair and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, agreed to a wage increase of 5 percent. Negotiations had begun in February 1958 and the increase was the first major one in the industry since the first half of 1957. Under the new contracts, the unions have a wage reopening option in June.

In January, 5,000 Chicago school teachers paraded past the city hall and school board officers, protesting a \$150-a-year pay raise as inadequate. Through the American Federation of Teachers they had asked for \$500. In New York City, 800 night school teachers resigned en masse in a pay dispute. They had asked for an increase to \$26.94 from \$12.25. They had been offered \$18.

TRADE UNIONS WILL FOLLOW the "flag of convenience," the International Transportworkers Federation resolved in London on January 22. The "flag of convenience" term refers to ships owned in one country but registered in another, usually Panama, Liberia, Honduras, or Costa Rica. The purpose, unions charge, is lower taxes, wages, and working conditions. Last December, maritime unions of 62 countries affiliated with the ITF, including the United States, conducted a boycott against such ships. The London conference agreed that the maritime unions of the countries in which the ships are owned will organize crews—regardless of nationality—and demand contracts covering wages and working conditions.

Clarence G. Morse, chairman of the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administrator, on January 28 expressed some apprehension that the move might prove detrimental to mobilization planning if United States ships, in this category were sold, but emphasized that the controversy "is a matter between management and labor."

First aid to an ailing business concern has been supplied by the union which organized its employees. The Hatters have invested \$300,000 in the Merrimac Hat Corp. to provide 60 percent of the capital necessary to prevent bankruptcy. Union officers will form a majority of the board of directors. Ironically, the action technically places the union in violation of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. In mid-February, the union joined with the hat industry generally in establishing an institute to stimulate sales.

Wages, Union Policy, and Inflation

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*At the meetings in Chicago last December 27-30 of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Industrial Relations Research Association, a dozen or more of the formal papers presented were concerned directly with the problem of inflation. The following articles are based on excerpts from a selection of five such papers, chosen because of their concern with the relationship of wages and labor policy to inflation. Footnotes have been eliminated, as have symbols to denote elided material.*

Policy Approaches to the Prevention of Wage Inflation

GEORGE P. SHULTZ*

AS IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED, the broad choices [of public policy alternatives which would foster noninflationary wage bargaining] before us are only two in number. On the one hand, there is the policy framework based on the notion that somehow, someway, objective and broadly acceptable criteria can be identified and used to judge and limit the size of individual wage and price changes in an economy of very high employment. This policy framework seeks a judgment about each wage and price change and places a premium on "justifying" individual actions. The alternative framework is not concerned directly with individual changes. Public policies are designed to create an environment within which market forces will bring about results generally in accord with policy objectives. We may call the first of these frameworks the "restraint through criteria" approach to public policy and the second the "market sanctions" approach.

Restraint Through Criteria Approach

Unions and managements have, of course, adjusted to the demand for criteria with great speed and ingenuity and the list of justifications, of potential statistical guides if you will, has grown

apace. The steel industry, for example, seldom increases prices unless there has been a recent wage increase to "justify" its action. The automobile contracts with their cost-of-living and annual-improvement-factor methods for adjusting wages, represent the best known use of criteria to justify the results of bargaining.

If the criteria approach to wage bargaining has played an important part in recent economic history, it has also apparently struck deep roots. President Eisenhower, in his 1957 State of the Union message, stated:

If our economy is to remain healthy, increases in wages and other labor benefits, negotiated by labor and management, must be reasonably related to improvements in productivity. Such increases are beneficial, for they provide wage earners with greater purchasing power. Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that outrun productivity, however, are an inflationary factor.

There is no lack of specific proposals [to carry out a policy designed to insure price stability]. Solomon Barkin, Research Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, recently suggested, for example, a Federal agency to review proposed price changes. Many large employers have accepted the philosophy of restraint that lies behind the proposal. Lemuel Boulware, then Vice President for Employee and Public Relations of the General Electric Co., [in a speech on wages and economic growth before] the National Association of Manufacturers in December 1956, [stated]:

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The conscientious among us should seek to persuade each citizen—again by common consent in the common interest—to absorb his currently appropriate share of that inflation tax now.

And he went on in an unusually self-critical vein:

We can't blame any miscarriage here on the unions. I think we larger employers have been almost entirely responsible, for we were paying the higher wages, giving the greater pay increases, and pioneering the high-cost benefits—long before unions were dominant in manufacturing.

Now my point in going over these recent statements is to demonstrate how deep are the roots of the "restraint through criteria" approach to wage bargaining. I do not believe that this approach holds much promise for us. First, we will, I think, have great difficulty agreeing on just what the proper criteria should be, since varying the criteria will make a great difference in the results. Second, even assuming agreement on criteria, such as the combination of cost-of-living and economywide changes in productivity contained in the automobile contracts, we will have difficulty constructing a statistical measure that is accepted in concept and technique. But these are technical problems.

The case against this approach stands on firmer ground. Economic forces and institutional forces are, in any but the most extreme emergency conditions, too strong for any given set of criteria. There have been a number of recent tests of this last proposition under conditions more promising for success than are presently conceivable in the United States. Perhaps the most interesting and clearly documented of these is the case of Sweden. Here, with a Labor Government, full employment, and an economy dependent upon foreign trade, leaders of the trade union movement became disturbed about the inflationary consequences of wage increases. The Swedish labor force is strongly organized, the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, known as the LO, is far more centralized in structure than the American labor movement, and bargaining takes place on a national basis with broadly based employer organizations. Under these conditions, the LO decided in some postwar years on a wage freeze, despite its own clear power to bargain for higher wages. But during 2 years of "wage restraint," a so-called "wage drift" upward of about 4 percent per year

frustrated union policy and was followed by larger bargained increases. Reflecting on this experience, an official committee of the LO studied and reported on "Trade Unions and Full Employment."

Trade unionists . . . are bound to find it meaningless to observe restraint as regards wages, if the employers continue nevertheless to press the wage level upwards by competing for manpower.

During the past decades, the trade union movement owed its strength to the fact that members could, to a large extent, identify their interests with the policy pursued by the unions. Permanent restraint on the part of the trade unions would render such identification increasingly difficult, even if understanding could be facilitated by unremitting information activity.

† If the individual trade union branches were deprived of their present main task of getting increased wages for their members, there is reason to doubt whether they would survive.

Even under conditions favorable to a policy of restraint dictated by the fears of inflation, it did not work out satisfactorily. Economic pressure in the labor market overpowered the policy and, in any case, reflection showed the policy to be a disastrous one from the point of view of the trade union movement's institutional goals.

The Market Sanctions Approach

The "market sanctions" approach assumes that the Government, through fiscal and monetary policy, will control the general level of demand and will not permit the automatic financing of wage and price increases. The workability of such a policy is widely questioned these days on the grounds that the levels of unemployment for which it calls are intolerably high, largely because labor and product markets are so highly structured that wages and prices do not respond to any but the most drastic changes in demand. In the last few years particularly, labor unions have been singled out as special villains possessed of extraordinary power to defy traditional market forces.

The main conclusions suggested [by recent research on union influence on wages are:]

1. The influence of unions on relative wages is certainly not negligible and, in the case of the strongly organized building and printing trades, the operating railroad brotherhoods, the coal miners, the maritime trades, and certain groups of teamsters, unions may have raised wages by 10 to

20 percent. It seems unlikely that the large unions in mass-production industries have been more successful than this and probably that they have not had so sizable an impact. Unions in soft-goods industries and in the retail and white-collar fields have probably had little influence on wages, largely because they have been unable to organize their jurisdictions.

2. There is no evidence that unions have been able to widen the relative advantage of their members continuously over time and considerable evidence that their impact on wages is greatest during periods of initial organization, whether they are successful or not, and least during periods of rising wages and prices, when the individual worker's labor market position is usually strong.

3. There is no doubt that, on the whole, collective bargaining settlements reflect the economic environment in which they are made. The wide dispersion in the amounts of settlements and the variation from pattern in areas and industries closely associated with the patternmakers suggest this conclusion.

4. It may be noted that recent and prospective trends in the composition of the labor force tend to work against growth in union power. The expanding areas are the white-collar and service industries and, within manufacturing, the nonproduction worker occupations.

The argument thus far, then, is that unions do not have the broad economic power necessary to push up the general level of wages and prices in the face of determined monetary and fiscal policy. But recent history suggests that the determination needed to maintain rough price stability, perhaps even without unions, probably implies unemployment in the ranges of 4 to 6 percent of the labor force.

Whether reckoned in terms of unemployment or of reduced national product, that is a high price to pay for price stability; but the burden of that price is not borne equally. Unemployment falls most heavily on production workers and on those who live in communities experiencing chronic economic distress.

Too little recognition has been given the relationship between determined use of market sanctions to control inflation, on the one hand, and the need to share the burden of these sanctions more equitably, on the other.

The Role of Labor in Postwar Inflation

WALTER A. MORTON*

IT IS NOW GENERALLY AGREED that the immediate postwar inflation and that occurring after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities must be classified as demand inflation, although at the time, under the pernicious influence of the so-called income theory of prices, some erroneously interpreted it as a mere wage-price spiral, one version of cost-push. Labor and management have vied with each other in placing responsibility for this inflationary tendency. They thus both acknowledge cost-push to be a fact, and to remedy it each would reduce the power of the other. Wage-price data have been presented contrasting wage increases with productivity and profit rates. Labor finds the source of evil in administered prices, and management in excessive bargaining power of trade unions. Despite this implicit agreement of labor and management, it would be an error to assume that all inflationary forces have been of the cost-push variety and that demand-pull forces have been entirely absent in recent years.

Causes of Postwar Inflation

I doubt whether any simple method of correlation of wages, productivity, and prices, or lead and lag analysis, would provide definitive conclusions. However, I am inclined to believe that cost-push has been actively present since 1951 and that wage-push has been an important, though not the only, factor in this cost-push. Among the others are increased depreciation charges, heavy research and development expenditures, and probably higher proportions of salaried workers, all of which are taken into account in full cost pricing policies. It is possible, however, that some of the capital charges and research expenditures may produce decreased costs in the future, whereas higher wage rates are in themselves conducive to a permanently higher cost level.

It seems clear that the wage increases granted since 1951 could not have been absorbed by man-

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agement without seriously impairing or wiping out profits. Management contends that wage costs have been rising faster than productivity in the economy as a whole, and the data appear to support this conclusion. With rising costs, management had no alternative but to raise prices, or to reduce profits. Since the rate of profits generally has not risen during this period, it follows that higher prices were necessary in order to pay the higher wage rates. Does this fact make labor responsible for the inflation?

During hyperinflation, the wage-price-income spiral operates with a vengeance, and increases in wage rates outpace rises (if any) in productivity, but who would say that such statistics prove that labor unions and not the printing press are the real cause of inflation?

In the recent inflation, if wages were pushed up rather than pulled up by demand, they must have been pushed by collective bargaining; wages rising at a faster rate than productivity can be granted by management only if it is willing to risk consumer resistance at the higher price level—something that many firms have seemed quite willing to do.

When we seek responsibility for wage-push inflation, it is clear that the responsibility is a joint one. This holds for large-scale industry, which to some extent sets the wage pattern for other parts of the economy to whom the newly determined wage rates are a cost which they must meet to be competitive in the labor market.

It does not follow that cost-push inflation in any industry necessarily indicates that wages are too high in that industry as measured by the competitive standard. Cost-push may be merely the transmission of competitive demand for labor to a particular firm.

On the other hand, the relationship between costs and prices is not very close in some industries. In agriculture, it is remote. In mining of copper and the nonferrous metals, product prices fluctuate widely over the cycle, and wage costs affect prices only when they approach marginal variable costs.

Subject to all of these qualifications, I believe that wage-push inflation exists and that its existence is made possible by the fact of labor organization which creates a noncompetitive labor market, able to influence wage rates. Since the demands of labor enter into price only if they are granted by management, to stop this push, it

is necessary to induce labor not to make inflationary demands or to induce management not to grant them. How is this to be done?

Policies for Prevention of Inflation

Four policies may be examined: (1) Reduction of the bargaining power of unions—or in extreme cases, destruction of unions; (2) destruction of “administered prices” and restoration of “competitive prices”; (3) Government controls of wages, prices, and profits; and (4) restoration of the expectation of price stability and Government monetary and fiscal policy devoted to achieving such stability in a free society.

The bargaining power of labor and management depends on their power to withhold their services, that of the consumer, on his refusal to buy. Destroy the consumer's power of resistance by agreeing that aggregate demand must be maintained regardless of asking prices, as some hold that the Employment Act of 1946 requires, and there is no force left to keep prices from rising.

The purpose, aim, function, and objective of labor unions is to exert a wage push. That is why they exist, and when they cease to do this they will cease to exist. Likewise, the purpose and function of management is to maximize profits and to resist the wage push if and when it threatens to encroach unreasonably on profits. Collective bargaining brings these forces together, and the actual wage agreement comes from their resolution.

Lately, some employers have contended that they are too weak to resist union demands, that they must concede to the unions or risk destruction of their businesses. They claim furthermore that they have been obliged to concede higher wage costs and then pass them on to the consumers. When, however, they find that higher costs cannot be passed on to the consumer, they even take a reduction in profits. Even some of the largest employers having great financial power have made this case for their concession to union demands. If this be true, then many big companies face a desperate future unless we continue with inflation or unless Congress takes action to weaken the economic power of labor unions. It does not seem to me, however, that industry is so weak that its management must meekly submit to its own destruction by the threat of unreasonable wage demands. The real test of the strength of labor and

management will come when management cannot pass on higher costs as higher prices. If under those circumstances they are obliged to bargain away their own solvency, we will then be faced with the laborization of society and the end of private enterprise. I do not envision any such result.

Labor unions are not organized to pursue a sacrificial wage policy in the interest either of the employer's solvency or of society as a whole. They can be expected to pursue their own interests, though, it is to be hoped, in a way enlightened and reasonable enough to weigh the strength of countervailing forces. Moreover, in a free society, standards of reasonable wages, prices, and profits cannot be determined independently of the processes of competition and bargaining. I submit that even a job-conscious theory of the labor movement, fully implemented by pure theory, statistics, and econometrics, cannot tell us what particular wages and prices ought to be.

Whether labor is judged too weak or too strong depends largely upon the interest group making the judgment. However, as a guide we can have recourse to the original purpose of labor organization to prevent monopsonistic exploitation of labor but not to create a device for monopolistic exploitation of the unorganized sectors of society by pushing their real income below the competitive level.

Unions should be able to achieve through collective bargaining wages commensurate with their contribution to social output, measured by competitive standards. For this objective, bargaining power may be needed. But unions are not entitled to have other rights, privileges, and immunities that are denied to other citizens. If their bargaining power is economically excessive, it might be balanced by organization of employers to share losses from strikes as the airlines have done recently.

The labor union as an economic agent must be distinguished from the union as a political force altering the rules of the game in its own favor. There is no doubt that unionism is now completely job conscious. As a body of citizenship, it ought also to be socially conscious. Organized labor as a member of the community ought to join in the fight against inflation and not to oppose restrictive monetary policies simply on the ground that they make it harder for leadership to get wage increases.

The public will hardly accept the view that labor organization must be destroyed or weakened because it causes inflation. Inflation has too many causes and facets. We must first establish a policy of price stability and thus induce or compel the employer to resist wage demands that he cannot meet without raising prices. If such resistance creates strikes and huge losses to the economy as a whole, then the public will have to judge who is to blame and whether any corrective measures are necessary.

I do not believe that the remedy for inflation is to expect labor to cease to push its own interests or that it is possible to destroy or seriously weaken unionism in the interest of price stability. Second, while I endorse the view that competition is desirable, I do not believe that business can be atomized any more than labor, and I do not attribute inflationary tendencies to "administered" prices. Business can agree to higher wages, incur higher costs, and seek to recover them, but it cannot create inflation if a proper monetary and fiscal policy is followed with the aim of price stability. Third, we may dismiss Government controls of wages, prices, and profits because, in a free society, there are no standards for administering such controls for the society as a whole. Fourth, I conclude that the prevention of inflation must remain, as it always has been, the objective of monetary and fiscal policy. If a national policy of price stability is imposed upon both labor and management by monetary and fiscal policy, they will be obliged to make their bargains conform to this policy.

Inflationary Sentiment of the Nation

But an anti-inflationary policy to be effective would also need a change in the now all-pervasive inflationary sentiment obsessing this Nation. The belief that inflation is inevitable or even likely results in actions designed to hedge against it through the purchase of real estate, common stocks, and other capital assets. Variable annuities based on equity investment and the investment of pension funds and other trust funds in common stocks are all evidence of this inflationary sentiment. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the worker also seeks to protect himself by having his wages boosted at a faster rate than the inflation that he fears.

Wage Policy and Economic Activity

GEORGE H. HILDEBRAND*

WHETHER THE LEVEL OF WAGES is primarily externally given, as the resultant of political forces, or responds primarily to forces operating within the economic system is the central issue in wage theory today. In my judgment, wage policy is still far more a resultant of economic processes than it is an independent variable.

Economic Factors in Union Wage Policy

Three variables—employment, profits, and the cost of living—are obvious links through which changes in economic activity can lead to changes in wage policy. The closeness of the linkage varies with the specific elements of wage policy, and also with the speed and direction of economic change. Negotiated wage rates, for example, are probably more sensitive to changes in the economic climate than are fringe benefits involving either overtime penalty rates or income-protective devices. The victory of the doctrine of the plant as a community, in which wage supplements play so prominent a part, is more a triumph for industrial unionism itself than it is the off-product of economic forces alone.

Regarding basic wage rates, movements in the level of business activity are probably not very important for narrower adjustments in intra-plant and interplant differentials, where the main motivations are institutional and political. This brings us to general changes in negotiated wage rates.

Although the question requires more extended inquiry, economic activity probably exerts its greatest leverage upon wage policy through changes in expected profits, in the cost of living, and in local conditions of employment and unemployment. For the short cycle, profits and local unemployment operate as restraints during declines, but rarely are they strong enough to block general rate increases entirely. At most, they slow the rate of increase. Widespread adherence by unions to the no-wage-cuts doctrine

offers clear evidence of the autonomous role of union wage policy, making unemployment short of intolerable levels a weak variable for controlling the behavior of wage rates. For upswings, profits, the cost of living, and local employment conditions all operate as propulsive forces for moving wage rates upward, also encouraging larger wage supplements. Thus, there remains a causal connection between economic activity and wage determination. Negotiated wage setting is not exclusively determined by noneconomic or political factors; accordingly, there is still a place for the general theory of wages within the larger body of economic analysis. On the same count, the modern notion that wage behavior over the whole economy is now shaped by "administrative" wage and price decisions by a few large unions and monopoloid employers in a few key sectors cannot be accepted until it is confirmed by careful testing.

A final point about the causal importance of movements in general activity concerns not wage policies but wage costs. The wage bill of the firm is the product of wage rates, the job distribution of employees, the extent of overtime working, and the range and character of the other fringe supplements. Recent inquiries have noted a sharp divergence between movements of pure wage rates and of wage costs—the "wage drift." During upswings, both wage earnings and wage costs will outstrip average wage rates because of increased overtime, increased incentive earnings, impacts of new equipment upon particular job rates and earnings, promotions and merit increases, more liberal fringe benefits, and probably an employment shift toward higher wage firms. In downswings, some of these factors will work in reverse, particularly those linked to output and working hours. More important, although union wage policies enhance the wage drift, changes in those policies are not the primary reason for the drift itself. Its main thrust flows from changes in output, working hours, and investment—a fact of decisive relevance to any strategy for preventing inflation by control of wages. To succeed, that strategy must embrace not wage rates alone but wage costs as a whole, essentially by restricting output and investment.

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Economic Impact of Union Wage Policy

At this point, we can turn the main question around and look at the impacts of union wage policies upon general economic activity. Unionism has reshaped the response of wages to changes in labor supply and demand in two major ways.

First, the no-cuts policy strengthens the resistance of wage rates, and to a lesser extent wage costs, to declines when labor demand drops. It does not follow that unionism similarly reduces the upward plasticity of wage rates. Finite intervals between contracts do make wage changes somewhat more discontinuous, but the spread of automatic adjustment formulas (escalators, improvement factors, annual step increases on long-term contracts) and of reopening clauses works to diminish the importance of contract lags. Moreover, while nonunion wages also have downward rigidity, they are probably more sluggish upwards because there is less immediate pressure on employers to raise them. The market, rather than power forces, must do most of the job.

Second, through the growth of wage supplements unionism has greatly complicated the nature of wages, making "the price of labor" no longer the simple thing it once was. Deferred benefits such as pensions and layoff pay add immediately to labor costs but, as income, have a deferred impact upon effective demand. Overtime premiums increase the wage drift during expansions, also adding to labor costs.

By stabilizing wage costs on the downside, unionism helps prevent a falling price level. In turn, this helps sustain consumption, giving some indirect support to investment. If, however, unionism promotes a rise of wage costs, then in expansions accompanied by tight money it may restrict real investment by helping to raise the prices of investment goods.

The crucial question is whether unionism actually has accelerated the postwar rise in labor costs, thereby imparting a cost-push to the system. The many studies of the relative wage movements of union and nonunion groups indicate relatively little wage advantage for unionism. If unions have not permanently altered the wage structure, then supposedly they have not raised the wage level. But this need not follow. In times of protracted relatively high employment, the independ-

ent force of unionism may well be masked by induced shifts of labor supply in the nonunion sectors—actual withdrawals as with farm labor during the war, higher reservation prices of unorganized workers as opportunity costs rise, and voluntary wage increases by nonunion employers in subjective expectation of adverse supply shifts and in fear of unionization. Sustained high employment works to offset the "Hicks effect," which depends upon a disproportionate rise in the prices of union-made products to bring about an exodus of unemployed workers to the nonunion sector.

Furthermore, there is indirect evidence to indicate that unionism may exert upward pressure on the wage level. Postwar, as Slichter has shown, industrial unions have won the union shop in some very tough industries, also achieving major breakthroughs for pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits, as well as usually leading the annual parade of substantial wage increases. To these we should add demonstrated ability of unions generally to obtain "going" annual increases, even in recession years. Finally, Ruggles has noted that for 1950-56 corporate profits have fallen as a percentage of wages and salaries in all years except 1955, which suggests a wage-push rather than a demand-pull and yet at the same time puts in some doubt the notion that administered prices lie back of the postwar inflation.

However, there is an alternative line of argument for the demand-pull version. On this view, the money supply feeds expanding aggregate demand, which in turn becomes generally excessive, drawing up prices and, with them, wages. As the wage level rises, it exerts cost pressure, at the same time adding to disposable income and consumption demand. Union wage-raising then becomes far more the effect than the cause of inflation, while through contract lags it may actually slow the rise in the wage level. The whole period since 1950 presents a mixed story of two distinct surges in prices and wages, a brief episode of excess total demand in the opening phase of the Korean hostilities, inadequate effective demand during most of the period, a tendency for the price level to creep upwards, an uneven but sustained upward movement in wages, and sharp fluctuations in the annual rate of advance in labor productivity. Also noteworthy were the offsetting decline in farm prices between 1952

and 1956 and the continuous rapid rise in the prices of consumer services and government product, where wages and salaries are the main element in cost and unionism is ineffective or nonexistent.

While excess total demand was central to the price surge of 1950-51 and excess local demands were important for bottlenecks in certain capital goods sectors during 1955-56, the demand theory breaks down as a sufficient explanation of inflation in recent years. At the same time, while there is evidence that unionism has exerted a more or less continuous wage-push in certain areas of the private sector, it would be an egregious error to lay the entire blame for price inflation at the door of union wage policies. For both consumer and wholesale prices, the big surges came in 1950-51 and 1955-57. In the former period, the main factors in their rise centered in raw materials and in increased profits, while in 1955-57 the principal reasons were increased wage costs and, after 1955, a striking decline in the annual increase of labor productivity in manufacturing in particular and in the private nonagricultural sector generally. If the growth rate of the economy could be increased and made somewhat more stable, the labor-productivity offset could do a much better job of containing union wage pressure.

Inflation Controls

Assuming now that we want continued growth, and conceding that unionism adds something to price inflation, what is the worth of various strategies now offered for dealing with inflation?

Atomization of unions contemplates alternatives such as prohibiting industrywide bargaining or limiting unions to single employers. This approach rests upon a false premise: that greater decentralization of bargaining means lessened wage pressure. It has yet to be shown even that employer association bargaining actually accelerates the rise of wage costs. Dissolution of marketwide unionism would promote competition for wage gains, permit the most profitable firms to become pace setters, and compel unions in the weaker firms to follow along as a political necessity, sacrificing the stabilizing force of marketwide unionism because the leadership could no longer take an overall view.

Government wage control can be dismissed on three counts: It would lack the popular support indispensable to its effectiveness. It would also require price control and would lead into an economy regulated in detail. It would bring about an arbitrary, haphazard, and irrational wage structure, sacrificing both flexibility and incentive; and it would invoke formidable problems of enforcement.

Monetary and fiscal restraint rests on the premise that inflation is induced by effective demand, which must be restrained sufficiently to create a margin of unemployment and unused capacity adequate to check the rise of both wage costs and prices. The relatively low-pressure economy we have had most of the time since 1950 offers little assurance that mild restraint will do the trick. Only in recessions has the rise in straight-time hourly earnings been markedly cut down. This suggests that effective restraint would have to be quite severe, to check both the wage drift and the general advance of wage rates and supplements. Severe restraint would also reduce the annual rise in labor productivity, by curtailing investment in new plant and equipment and by imposing higher unit costs with outputs well short of capacity. Thus it would not dispose of price inflation; indeed, it might make it worse.

There is much force to the argument that, since Korea, we have tolerated an inadequate rate of growth that in turn has crippled the ability of increased labor productivity to offset more fully the wage pressure of modern unionism. If so, the problem is to increase the inducement to invest, by keeping effective demand closer to overall capacity and by greater use of tax incentives. This does not eliminate monetary policy by any means. Instead, it suggests that it should be more expansionary, even at the risk of creeping inflation. This strategy runs some chance of accelerating wage pressure along with the productivity offset, but we have much yet to learn about this question. It is wholly possible that the inflation problem would be no worse than it has been in recent years, while it can hardly be denied that overall utilization and growth would then be more compatible with America's responsibilities in today's world.

Organized Labor and the Cost of Living

PETER HENLE*

THE MOST RECENT PERIOD of price increases ended in the spring of 1958. Perhaps because they could find no simple key to this recent upward price movement, some economists have decided that the major factor responsible has been union wage pressure. They have argued that union pressure has forced continually higher wages, that these wage increases have gone beyond gains in productivity and thus caused businessmen higher costs and forced higher prices. The natural conclusion is that "something needs to be done" to curb organized labor.

What evidence is available to judge the validity of this contention?

Retail Price Movements

When price changes for ["relatively unionized" and "relatively nonunionized" sectors of the economy¹] are compared, the results give little support to the contention that the highly unionized industries have been largely responsible for higher living costs. In fact, price increases in those industries in which a large proportion of workers are organized into unions, and in which collectively bargained wage settlements receive prominent attention, are significantly lower than in those areas of the economy where unions are either weak or nonexistent.

Average prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the unionized sector increased 5.2 percent during the 2-year period from March 1956 to March 1958, while for the nonunionized sector the increase was 11.1 percent.

While the unionized sector comprises 62 percent of the total index, it accounts for only 44 percent of the total price increase.

The highest increase for any group of commodities and services is listed for perishable foods. In fact, increases in this sector account for almost one-third of the 2-year rise in the index. While union organization may be promi-

nent in handling some of these foods after they leave the farm, certainly the major influence on prices has been specific crop conditions that have affected the market price for these commodities. The freeze affecting the citrus fruits in Florida and the drought conditions on the Great Plains affecting meat prices, have both had a far greater influence on food prices than union organization or wage pressure.

The second largest increase is recorded for the price of newspapers. While labor costs are certainly one factor in the business of running a newspaper (and this has been included in the unionized sector of the economy), it would appear that the sharp rise in price has been the result of many forces accumulating over a number of years. Newspapers obviously cannot be subject to frequent repricing. There has been a reluctance to move away from the news stand price of 5 cents a copy. The price rise over this 2-year period came only after a 3-year period when prices remained almost stable. Thus the sharp price rise has to be viewed as a reaction from demand and cost factors that have been accumulating for several years, rather than an indication of special demand or cost pressures in this particular 2-year period.

The next highest price increase listed is for finance and insurance services. This includes interest on the homeowner's mortgage, and automobile and property insurance. Here the effect of higher interest rates becomes quite marked. The higher premiums charged for automobile insurance reflect a generally increased level of claims as well as higher repair costs caused by the structural characteristics of the newer model cars.

Another group showing a sharp increase during this 2-year period is hospital care. In the case of hospitals, a number of factors seem to be at work. The increase in the figure for hospital care may reflect not only increases in price but also the more highly skilled technical services and improved equipment required in modern hospitals. The

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¹ EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the former, the author includes newspapers, amusements, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, metal products, oil, chemicals, rubber, utilities, construction, textiles (with some reservations), wood products, paper products, and apparel; in the latter, professional services, finance, insurance, hospital care, foods, government, and some beverages.

group hospitalization component may reflect the increased extent to which families have to resort to hospital care. While wage and salary costs form a large part of hospital expenses and have increased substantially, part of this increase reflects a higher proportion of skilled workers rather than an increase in wage rates. Moreover, as is generally realized, wage rates for hospital employees have been among the lowest in our society.

Another sharp increase is recorded for government services and taxes. The Consumer Price Index does not measure Federal or State income taxes, but it does include various State and local taxes including real estate property taxes and auto registration fees. These prices increased quite markedly in the 2-year period. Some of this increase may be related to higher wages (not that unions are not a major factor among State and local government employees) but basically the increase has been caused by expanding demands for State and local government services.

Some of the products or services in which unions play an important role show a relatively high increase in price for the 2-year period. This is true, for example, of pottery, home repairs, and transportation equipment. However, there are other products in which union organization is equally strong such as electric machinery, public utilities, textiles, and apparel in which the price increase was well below the average for the total index.

No attempt has been made here to argue that wages do not represent an element of cost to the firm or that the level of prices is independent of changes in wage rates. What is argued is that the weight of the evidence obtained by examining specific price changes over the past 2 years does not support the charge that union-won wage increases have been a major factor causing higher prices during the past 2 years.

Economywide Movements

The other type of evidence that must be considered relates to broad movements of wages, other costs, prices, and productivity.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has put together for the Joint Economic Committee yearly indexes for the postwar period indicating labor and non-labor costs, prices, employee compensation, and productivity.

To this observer, the single most impressive feature about them is that unit labor and nonlabor payments have increased at about the same rate during the postwar period. Since the two shares are roughly equal, this means that the nonlabor part of the price tag, including such items as capital consumption allowances, interest payments, rental income, and profits, has been creating just about as much pressure on costs and prices as labor costs. For certain nonlabor items, particularly capital consumption allowances and charges for interest, the increase in the past few years is far higher than the increase for total employee compensation.

In all these calculations, employee compensation is considered as one lump sum. This obscures some very real changes that have been taking place in the composition of employment.

The fact is that the composition of the "employee" group has shifted markedly through the rapid growth in the number of workers on salary status. Along with the increase in salaried workers has come an absolute as well as a relative decline in production workers as newer laborsaving equipment is introduced. In manufacturing, for example, the alltime peak of 14 million production workers was reached in August 1953. Today, there are 2.1 million fewer. During the same time span, the number of nonproduction workers has risen from 3.5 to 3.8 million. This change has a real impact on the productivity statistics.

It's difficult to see how these economywide movements of wages, costs, and prices can be interpreted to support the charge of wage inflation. Although it may be true that real wages advanced more than productivity during the 2-year period 1955-57, other 2-year periods could easily be chosen to show the opposite story. When the figures are viewed in the context of the entire postwar period, it is clear that employees have not gained a greater share of the benefits of productivity than other groups in society.

Even though 1956 and 1957 were years of extraordinarily high capital investment, the more efficient new plant and equipment was not immediately translated into equivalent advances in productivity. Among possible reasons for this are the following:

1. The high cost of getting a new plant into full production together with the natural time

lag involved before the newer equipment has reached its most efficient level of production.

2. The sharp increase in the number of salaried workers, as previously indicated, temporarily affecting adversely the productivity equation.

3. The failure of consumption to grow as rapidly as the Nation's capacity to produce. The result was that the economy was not operating at close to capacity, its most efficient level of production.

Implications for Public Policy

I have tried to indicate why I believe that inflation is not America's Public Enemy No. 1, and why it certainly cannot be characterized as wage inflation. This does not mean that rising prices are not causing some serious problems in some important segments of the American economy, or that we have to stand back helplessly without taking any action to meet these problems. Inflation perhaps could be called "No. 1 Juvenile Delinquent."

Instead of complaining about the general rise in prices, it would be more fruitful to give more individual attention to the behavior of prices in specific segments of the economy.

For example, we need to know a great deal more about the price of medical care. This component of the Consumer Price Index has risen the most sharply of any during the past few years. Are these rising prices simply a response to the increased demand for medical services? In any event, are there governmental policies that can be undertaken that could lead to easing this price pressure?

Another problem area is the relatively few critical sections of industry where a small number of firms can establish prices without the same regard for market conditions that limit the price decisions in the more competitive industries. The basic steel industry is perhaps the most prominent of these. While steel prices are not directly represented in the Consumer Price Index, the implications of steel pricing policies go far beyond its particular section of industry, since

steel products are used by practically every other industry in the economy.

If these are some of the problem areas, what types of actions can be taken to meet [them]?

In the area of labor-management relations, many of those arguing that labor is the "culprit" have specific remedies to suggest. In a number of respects, their views seem rather puzzling. Let me cite one example. A great hue and cry has been raised about the inequitable effects of union rivalry for higher wages. The theory is that high wage settlements generated by intense union competition has created inequities among lower paid workers and produced additional pressure for wage increases that cannot be satisfied without increasing prices.

What is the remedy for this supposed malady? The answer, among a large group of experts, seems to be—break up the unions and reduce the scope of collective bargaining. I do not know to what extent this may weaken unions, but the one result that is almost inevitable would be a heightening of the wage competition among union groups. To someone worried about wage inequities, the result would be a nightmare.

The collective bargaining process has proved flexible to changing economic circumstances. The American system with its emphasis on local or company bargaining rather than national collective bargaining, yields a great diversity of wage settlements. In effect, most of the wage bargains have been fashioned with an eye to the specific conditions prevailing in the industry, locality, or firm concerned. Experience in the textile industry, for example, demonstrates how collective bargaining results are affected by economic conditions. The extent to which particular wage settlements have become the "pattern" for other industries is probably less today than it was 10 years ago.

Of course, it will always be possible for economists to find particular collective bargaining settlements which they feel have increased wages at a higher rate than productivity. But the positive values of collective bargaining should not be lightly sacrificed.

Economic Considerations in Wage Determination

JULES BACKMAN*

WHETHER OR NOT wage inflation will be converted into price inflation depends in part on the relative importance of wages in the sales dollar, the trends in other costs, the strength of demand, and other factors. Thus, where labor costs account for a small percentage of total sales revenues, the pressure on prices of the rise in labor costs will tend to be small. Where labor costs are a large percentage of the sales price, the price effects tend to be more significant.

When unit labor costs rise, a company is faced with 1 or more of 3 alternatives: (1) prices can be raised, or (2) profit margins are narrowed, and/or (3) other costs can be reduced. Since labor costs, direct and indirect, often are the most important costs, programs to reduce costs usually result in a rise in unemployment.

The effects or combination of effects which develop depend upon the general trends in the economy. During periods of economic expansion, it is probable that the rise in unit labor costs will lead to a rise in prices and possibly to some shading of the margin of profits. This is what happened during the 1955-57 boom.

During a period of stable or declining business activity, it will be more difficult, and in many instances impossible, to pass on a rise in unit labor costs in the form of higher prices. Rather, the tendency would be to reduce profit margins and/or to cut costs with the resulting increase in unemployment. This is what happened in 1958.

It is true, of course, that under some circumstances, increases in volume may be of such magnitude that overhead costs per unit decline enough to offset in whole or in part an increase in unit labor costs. While such a situation might develop during a period of boom, it obviously cannot develop generally during a period of recession, since one of the main characteristics of such a period is a decline in total volume with the consequent rise in unit overhead costs.

The interrelationship between wage inflation and other types of inflation has been summarized by Dr. Arthur F. Burns as follows:

When demand presses hard on a nation's stock of physical resources, costs of production and prices cannot remain stable. . . . If incomes or both prices and incomes are expected to move still higher, the impulses of expanding demand are again strengthened all around. There can be little doubt that such expectations have ruled over a great part of the postwar period, or that *the ability of trade unions to win wage increases which substantially exceed the increases that have been occurring in general industrial productivity did much to kindle and fan the expectation of rising prices and incomes.* Thus, expanding demand served to pull up both prices and wages, while rising wages served to push up both demand and prices. (Italics added.)

When wage inflation occurs simultaneously with monetary inflation, it reinforces the tendency for prices to rise. When wage inflation occurs without the support of monetary inflation, the price effects are less certain and the probability of some increase in unemployment and some reduction in profit margins are greater.

While workers may escape part of the ravages of wage inflation, they cannot escape them entirely. Higher prices cut the purchasing power of all wages and benefits received under security programs. Reduced profits adversely affect the incentive to invest in new plant and equipment. The result is fewer job opportunities and a slower rate of gain in productivity. Unemployment, attending excessive labor cost increases, means that those who hold their jobs obtain their higher real earnings at the expense of those who lose their jobs or who fail to obtain jobs.

Increases in money wages and nonwage benefits have been exceeding gains in output per man-hour by some 2 or 3 percent a year. The net impact on prices has been called "creeping inflation." Some economists have viewed creeping inflation as unavoidable. They have suggested that it is impossible to hold down labor cost increases to the level of gains in output per man-hour. Presumably, this problem arises because of the power built up by the labor unions. Such an attitude is defeatist.

While price increases of 2 or 3 percent a year seem small, they aggregate into a major erosion of purchasing power over a period of years. Thus, an annual rate of increase of 3 percent a year would double the price level in a quarter of a century. The prospect that half of the purchasing power of the dollar would be wiped out in a generation is certainly no grounds for complacency. It

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is the task of economists to educate public officials, workers, and the public generally as to the evil consequences of a continuation of wage inflation. Economists abdicate their role when they throw up their hands in despair and proclaim that nothing can be done about this situation. We cannot accept creeping inflation as a way of life because it would adversely affect all fixed income groups and would eat away at the foundations of incentives to save. This in time would adversely affect future economic growth.

Moreover, there can be no assurance that inflation would continue to creep. As the steady erosion in the purchasing power of money takes place, more and more persons will seek to protect themselves by anticipating the price rise. Psycho-

logical factors become very important. The resulting flight from money would accelerate the rate of increase in prices. The creeping inflation can become a galloping inflation and in turn a runaway inflation. It is true that these developments will require support from monetary and fiscal inflation. That this support would be forthcoming seems probable because of our unwillingness to accept the alternative of large-scale unemployment. We cannot escape the horns of this dilemma so long as we persist in tolerating wage inflation and insist upon full employment. We must take a vigorous action to develop a growing public awareness of the dangers inherent in all forms of inflation, whether it be fiscal, monetary, or wage.

Single Consumers' Spending Patterns in Three Periods

MARSHA M. FROEDER*

ALTHOUGH SINGLE CONSUMERS make up an important part of the consumer market, relatively little attention has been given to data on their spending patterns, which differ significantly from those of families. The same economic forces—employment levels, price changes, and availability of goods and services—of course affect the incomes and expenditures of both families and single consumers. Differences in characteristics and living patterns between the two groups, however, cause major differences in how much they earn and how they spend their incomes, although economic changes in recent years appear to have diminished these differences.

The tabulations presented in this article—drawn from three expenditure surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—provide the basis for a comparison of the spending habits of the two groups in 1950 and for a discussion of changes in the economic status and spending habits of urban single consumers between 1941 and 1950.¹ Census data indicate the probable direction of subsequent changes.

Trends for Single Consumers

Changes in the economy during the decade that spanned the three BLS consumer expenditure surveys had important effects on the number and kinds of persons who lived apart from family groups. Such changes also affected the spending and saving patterns of these single consumers. The continued rise in personal incomes as well as in the proportion of old persons and persons maintaining their own households since 1950

points to a continuation of the major trends in single consumers' living patterns indicated by the survey data.

*Composition of the Group.*² Of the 6.9 million single consumers living in the urban United States in 1950, over one-half, 3.6 million, were heads of households. The other 3.3 million were living as lodgers or resident employees in households, rooming houses, or hotels. Almost three-fifths of all urban single consumers were women in that year.

The marked trend of single consumers away from "rooming" and toward maintaining their own households, indicated by Census population data for years prior to and since 1950, reflects the increasing financial independence of individuals, particularly among the aged.³ In addition, this shift has been accompanied by a continuous rise in the median age of all single consumers. In 1957, the median age of single consumers was 57, compared with 54 in 1950.

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¹ The surveys are: the Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime (1941-42), the Survey of Prices Paid in 1944, and the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950. The 1941-42 survey was conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (urban sector) and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture (rural sector). It covered a cross-section of families and single consumers during 1941 and the first quarter of 1942. The 1944 and 1950 surveys covered cross-sections of families and single consumers living in the urban United States. All the surveys excluded inmates of institutions and residents of military camps and posts.

Tabulations of the urban data from the 1941-42 survey appear in *Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, BLS Bull. 822. The principal publications of the urban survey of 1944 are: *Wartime Food Purchases*, BLS Bull. 838, and *Expenditures and Savings of City Families in 1944* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1946, pp. 1-5). For the 1950 study, see *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Savings*, 18 volumes, University of Pennsylvania, 1956-57. Volume XVIII contains summary tabulations for families and single consumers in the urban United States. Volumes I through XVII contain tabulations for families and single consumers in 9 classes of cities: large cities, suburbs of large cities, and small cities in the North, South, and West, classified by several variables, including income, size, age, occupation, race, tenure, and education. Volumes I through XVII also contain tabulations of all families and single consumers combined in the 91 survey cities. Tables 4 and 5 for men and women single consumers presented with this article were prepared from unpublished data.

² The survey "single consumer" is defined as a person who is financially independent of any family group, living (1) in a separate household, (2) as a domestic servant or roomer in a private home, or (3) as a roomer in a lodging house or hotel. Since the population group embraced by this definition is generally the same as that of the "unrelated individual" in the Census classification, Census data can be used to indicate changes in its composition. However, the BLS counts as single consumers only those who lived independently throughout the survey year, whereas the Census data reflect family status at the time of the enumeration. This difference is chiefly responsible for the lower proportion of single consumers in the expenditure surveys than in the Census enumeration.

Statements in this section are based on U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, Nos. 33, 53, 75, and 81, and P-60, No. 9.

³ See also Dorothy S. Brady, *Individual Incomes and the Structure of Consumer Units* (in *American Economic Review*, Volume XLVIII, No. 2, May 1958, pp. 269-278).

Income and Savings. The high degree of prosperity that has existed generally throughout the years since 1941 has of course brought higher earnings for all employed persons, regardless of family status. Probably more important for the single consumer group, retirement incomes have been favorably affected by improved social security benefits and coverage, as well as by the widespread initiation and liberalization of private pension plans.

According to data obtained in the three nationwide consumer expenditure surveys, single consumers made substantial gains in their average purchasing power over the decade 1941-50.

⁴ The Consumer Price Index measures changes in prices of goods and services usually purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. It provides only a rough measure of price changes affecting single consumers.

Despite these gains, single consumers spent more than their incomes in 1950, i. e., went into debt or made withdrawals from their asset holdings, or both.

Income after taxes (spendable income) of urban single consumers rose from \$1,026 in 1941 to \$1,557 in 1944 and to \$1,895 in 1950 (tables 1, 2, and 3). Rising consumer prices, however, offset much of the gain. Using the Consumer Price Index as a deflator,⁴ it is estimated that the rise in the purchasing power of spendable income between 1941 and 1944 was \$276, or 27 percent, and over the full 10-year period, \$134, or 13 percent.

Because the survey methods of obtaining savings differed, the savings of single consumers in the three survey periods are not precisely comparable,

TABLE 1. *Expenditures, incomes, and savings of single consumers, by income class, urban United States, 1950*

Item	Money income ¹ after taxes							
	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$3,000	\$3,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$6,000	\$6,000 and over
Percent of single consumers.....	100.0	29.4	32.3	22.5	10.1	3.0	1.3	1.4
Number of single consumers in sample ²	1,698	457	548	383	178	56	22	34
Money income: ¹ Before taxes.....	\$2,068	\$614	\$1,569	\$2,708	\$3,806	\$4,890	\$5,969	\$11,114
After taxes.....	1,895	608	1,489	2,454	3,395	4,362	5,407	9,456
Other money receipts ³	17	12	15	13	55	3	27	0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	1,812	633	1,541	2,248	2,851	3,649	4,213	5,551
Gifts and contributions.....	165	69	102	171	334	542	699	921
Personal insurance premiums.....	63	11	40	94	152	164	200	211
Net change in assets and liabilities ⁴	-94	-365	-147	-15	+147	+66	+311	+2,998
Balancing difference ⁵	-34	-29	-32	-32	-33	-56	+10	-194
Percent distribution								
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	33.2	36.2	34.8	33.1	29.7	32.4	30.5	30.4
Housing ⁶	18.3	23.2	19.0	16.6	16.3	15.2	16.5	15.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	3.6	7.6	4.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
Household operation.....	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.0	6.4	6.1	6.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.0	2.8	3.8	4.1	5.3	3.1	4.2	6.3
Clothing.....	10.3	5.4	10.0	12.0	11.5	11.6	10.5	11.3
Automobile transportation.....	7.7	4.2	4.1	8.4	12.4	10.8	11.2	14.2
Other transportation.....	3.0	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	1.8
Medical care.....	4.4	6.6	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.4	3.9	1.3
Personal care.....	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8
Recreation.....	3.4	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.0
Tobacco.....	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3
Reading.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	1.4
Education.....	.3	.1	.3	.6	.4	.2	.2	1.1
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	.9	1.8	.9

¹ Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., less occupational expense. Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes are deducted in after-tax figures.

² The distribution of persons in the sample is not proportionate by geographic region, and therefore differs from the proportionate distribution by income class for the urban United States (line one).

³ Inheritances, large gifts, lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, which are not considered current income.

⁴ The algebraic sum of increases in assets plus decreases in liabilities minus decreases in assets plus increases in liabilities.

⁵ Assets consist of money on hand, in checking and savings accounts; purchases and sales of real estate, stocks and bonds; mortgages and other loans to persons not members of the consumer unit; investments in business; improvements on owned real estate; insurance policies surrendered or settled.

Liabilities consist of real estate mortgages; loans due banks, insurance companies, individuals, others; bills due, charge accounts, instalment bal-

ances, other bills; other items such as taxes due. Principal payments on home mortgages are considered decreases in liabilities.

⁶ The difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. Money receipts are money income after taxes, other money receipts, and deficit; money disbursements are expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, personal insurance premiums, and surplus.

⁷ Rents for tenant-occupied dwellings, lodging away from home, and current operation expenditures of homeowners. Principal payments on owned homes are excluded. (See footnote 4.)

⁸ Expenditures not included elsewhere such as interest on personal loans, funeral expenses, money lost or stolen, allowances to children at home or at school, etc.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

TABLE 2. *Expenditures, incomes, and savings of single consumers, by income class, urban United States, 1944*

Item	Money income ¹ after taxes							
	All incomes	Under \$500	\$500 and under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$1,500	\$1,500 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$3,000	\$3,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and over
Percent of single consumers.....	100.0	18.9	20.8	16.6	17.8	18.9	3.5	3.5
Money income: ¹ Before taxes.....	\$1,765	\$282	\$785	\$1,378	\$1,963	\$2,655	\$4,095	\$9,171
After taxes.....	1,557	282	750	1,245	1,739	2,312	3,511	7,749
Expenditures for current consumption.....	1,203	472	788	1,171	1,376	1,501	2,104	4,374
Gifts and contributions.....	113	14	32	60	132	200	384	532
Personal insurance premiums.....	37	8	13	48	21	33	46	380
Net saving or deficit ²	+204	-212	-83	-34	+210	+578	+977	+2,463
Item	Percent distribution							
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	35.3	37.8	35.8	36.1	34.2	38.3	35.7	27.8
Housing, ³ fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	22.5	30.9	26.1	22.5	20.9	20.5	17.6	22.8
Household operation.....	6.2	4.9	6.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.5	11.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	.7	.2	3.7
Clothing.....	12.6	8.5	10.8	12.6	16.1	12.6	12.3	11.4
Automobile transportation.....	2.9	.2	.5	4.1	3.1	2.4	9.5	3.2
Other transportation.....	3.7	1.1	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.6	3.4	5.1
Medical care.....	4.3	8.9	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.1	4.6	3.3
Personal care.....	2.5	1.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.1
Recreation.....	2.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.0
Tobacco.....	2.2	.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.2
Reading.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.2
Education.....	.1	.2	.4	0	.1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous ⁴	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	.5	4.5	1.0	3.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Net savings or deficit is represented by the difference between income after taxes and current consumption expenditures plus gifts and contributions.³ See footnote 6, table 1.⁴ See footnote 7, table 1.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

but they can be used for broad comparisons.⁵ It can be assumed that, apart from their payments for personal insurance, single consumers saved some small part of their incomes in 1941, either by adding to their assets or paying off debts incurred prior to the survey year, or both. Their relatively large savings of \$204 in 1944 (13 percent of their spendable income) parallels the high savings levels of consumers generally in that year. Investment in war bonds accounted for three-fourths of the single group's savings. In contrast, in 1950, a year characterized by accelerated spending and credit buying, single consumers incurred a deficit of \$94 on the average.

According to Census income data, single consumers increased their purchasing power by 15 percent between 1950 and 1957. Moreover, because of advances in their purchasing power since 1941, single consumers are in a more favorable economic position relative to families than they were formerly. In the decade between 1941 and 1950, while their buying power advanced 22 percent, that of families increased only 5 percent. Although families had a greater increase than single consumers between 1950 and 1957, single

consumers were still ahead of families—by about 9 percent—in purchasing power gains over the 17-year period 1941–57.⁶

Spending Patterns. The survey expenditure data reflect the increasing number of single consumers living in their own households, the income gains, and the continuous rise in the median age of the group.

Comparisons of expenditures for current consumption in the three periods can be made by reference to the proportions of total expenditures

⁵ In the surveys of 1941 and 1950, consumer units were asked to report on changes in assets and liabilities for the survey year. Net savings were calculated as the algebraic sum of increases in assets plus decreases in liabilities minus decreases in assets plus increases in liabilities. Personal insurance premiums were included in savings in 1941 and 1944 and excluded in 1950. In the 1944 survey, consumer units were requested to report separately only on amounts spent on war bonds and personal insurance premiums; net savings were calculated as the difference between income after taxes and current expenditures plus gifts and contributions. Because the 1944 savings figure is a residual amount, it has a larger reporting error than the survey savings for 1941 and 1950.

⁶ Data on income after taxes are not available for 1957. Therefore, for comparability, the changes in purchasing power cited above in this paragraph are based on incomes before taxes. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were applied to average (mean) incomes before taxes of the survey of urban single consumers for 1941–50, and to median incomes before taxes of urban single consumers for 1957 as published in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 9 and unpublished Census data. See footnote 4.

allocated to the major categories (tables 1, 2, and 3). The percent distributions of expenditures for the major categories of goods and services by all single consumers for 1941 and 1950 are strikingly similar except for furnishings and equipment, which was proportionately only half as much as in 1941 (1.9 percent) as in 1950 (4 percent). Offsetting this difference was the 7.4 percent allocated in 1941 to recreation and tobacco combined, compared with 5 percent in 1950. The older composition of the 1950 survey units probably accounts for these differences. The greater spending on furniture and equipment in 1950 compared with both 1941 and 1944 also reflects the shift from roomers to households in the single consumer population. The smaller proportional expenditures for automobile purchase and operation and larger proportional expenditures for clothing in 1944 compared with the other 2 years reflect the wartime shortages of consumer durables. More marked differences in the kinds and quanti-

ties of goods and services purchased by single consumers in the three survey periods are to be found in the expenditures for items and groups within each of the major expenditure categories.

With the continued increase in the median age and the shift to households of the single consumer group since 1950, it can be assumed that further changes have occurred in single consumer expenditure patterns. The growing proportion of single consumers who maintain their own households may also be expected to cause some narrowing of the differences in purchasing habits between single consumers and families.

Single Consumers' Spending Patterns in 1950

Characteristics of the Group. The extensive cross tabulations of data from the Survey of Consumer Expenditures make possible a detailed examination of the composition and spending patterns of single consumers in 1950. The 1,698 single

TABLE 3. *Expenditures, incomes, and savings of single consumers, by income class, urban United States, 1941*

Item	Money income ¹ before taxes						
	All incomes ²	Under \$500	\$500 and under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$1,500	\$1,500 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$2,500	\$2,500 and under \$3,000
Percent of single consumers.....	100.0	27.9	33.6	9.1	9.3	5.5	3.0
Money income: ¹ Before taxes.....	\$1,035	\$302	\$731	\$1,208	\$1,697	\$2,183	\$2,693
After taxes.....	1,026	302	730	1,196	1,685	2,127	2,664
Other money receipts ³	7	2	12	15	0	0	0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	882	407	685	1,095	1,411	1,471	2,121
Gifts and contributions.....	95	24	49	83	198	191	264
Net change in assets and liabilities ⁴	+57	-122	+17	+40	+100	+429	+284
Balancing difference ⁵	-1	-5	-9	-7	-24	+36	-5
Percent distribution							
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	33.0	39.7	36.3	30.3	29.5	33.7	28.8
Housing, ⁶ fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	21.2	22.6	23.9	21.4	16.3	21.6	17.4
Household operation.....	0.2	4.9	5.5	5.7	8.4	5.8	6.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.9	2.6
Clothing.....	10.3	7.9	10.8	12.5	9.6	8.8	9.8
Automobile transportation.....	7.3	2.7	2.5	7.8	11.3	9.9	16.5
Other transportation.....	3.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.4	5.1
Medical care.....	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.3	6.4	4.1	3.6
Personal care.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.1
Recreation.....	5.0	6.9	4.1	4.1	6.1	6.0	4.5
Tobacco.....	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.3
Reading.....	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	.8
Education.....	.5	1.0	.8	.2	.6	.3	.8
Miscellaneous ⁷7	.2	.1	.9	.7	.3	1.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Includes negative incomes and incomes over \$3,000 not shown separately.

³ See footnote 3, table 1.

⁴ The algebraic sum of increases in assets plus decreases in liabilities minus decreases in assets plus increases in liabilities.

Assets consist of money on hand, in checking and savings accounts; purchases and sales of real estate, stocks and bonds; mortgages and other loans to persons not members of the consumer unit; investments in business; improvements on owned real estate; insurance policies surrendered or settled; premiums on personal insurance.

Liabilities consist of real estate mortgages; loans due banks, insurance companies, individuals, others; bills due, charge accounts, installment balances, other bills; other items such as taxes due. Principal payments on home mortgages are considered decreases in liabilities.

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

⁶ See footnote 6, table 1.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

TABLE 4. *Expenditures, incomes, and savings of single men consumers, by income class, urban United States, 1950*

Item	Money income ¹ after taxes							
	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$3,000	\$3,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$6,000	\$6,000 and over
Percent of single men consumers.....	100.0	21.1	27.7	26.0	14.6	5.2	2.6	2.8
Number of single men consumers in sample ²	612	129	167	159	92	34	14	17
Money income: ³ Before taxes.....	\$2,584	\$624	\$1,603	\$2,744	\$3,801	\$4,996	\$5,997	\$11,568
After taxes.....	2,351	614	1,510	2,494	3,403	4,409	5,384	10,300
Other money receipts ⁴	20	0	11	8	94	5	39	0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	2,087	898	1,576	2,266	2,750	3,818	3,963	6,009
Gifts and contributions.....	196	26	96	172	297	534	845	919
Personal insurance premiums.....	76	11	39	81	129	166	237	290
Net change in assets and liabilities ⁵	+45	-286	-155	+28	+292	-62	+341	+3,304
Balancing difference ⁶	-33	-35	-35	-45	+29	-42	+37	-222
Percent distribution								
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	38.8	41.0	43.6	39.4	35.9	36.4	34.2	33.7
Housing ⁷	14.9	19.5	17.4	14.5	12.7	13.1	14.0	13.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	1.5	4.2	1.9	9	1.2	7	2.3	7
Household operation.....	4.6	2.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.9	6.3
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	5.1	5.3
Clothing.....	8.7	4.1	8.4	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.6	10.5
Automobile transportation.....	11.3	8.6	5.7	11.1	16.5	14.4	8.8	15.3
Other transportation.....	2.7	1.6	3.7	2.8	1.9	3.0	4.4	1.1
Medical care.....	3.2	6.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.0	1.0
Personal care.....	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
Recreation.....	4.7	3.0	3.0	4.6	6.2	5.1	7.0	5.9
Tobacco.....	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.7
Reading.....	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.6
Education.....	.5	(7)	.2	.8	.3	.2	.2	1.5
Miscellaneous ⁸	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ See footnote 3, table 1.⁴ See footnote 4, table 1.⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.⁶ See footnote 6, table 1.⁷ Less than 0.05 percent.⁸ See footnote 7, table 1.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

consumers (612 men and 1,086 women) were predominantly heads of households living alone and were characteristically older persons. Almost three-fourths were 45 years of age or older; over three-tenths were 65 or older. Nearly seven-tenths of those 65 years and over did not have outside employment and can be assumed to have been retired or unable to work. As would be expected, a very large proportion of the persons 65 and over had low incomes; nearly six-tenths had incomes of less than \$1,000 (after personal taxes). Of all single consumers, about three-tenths were in this low income range.

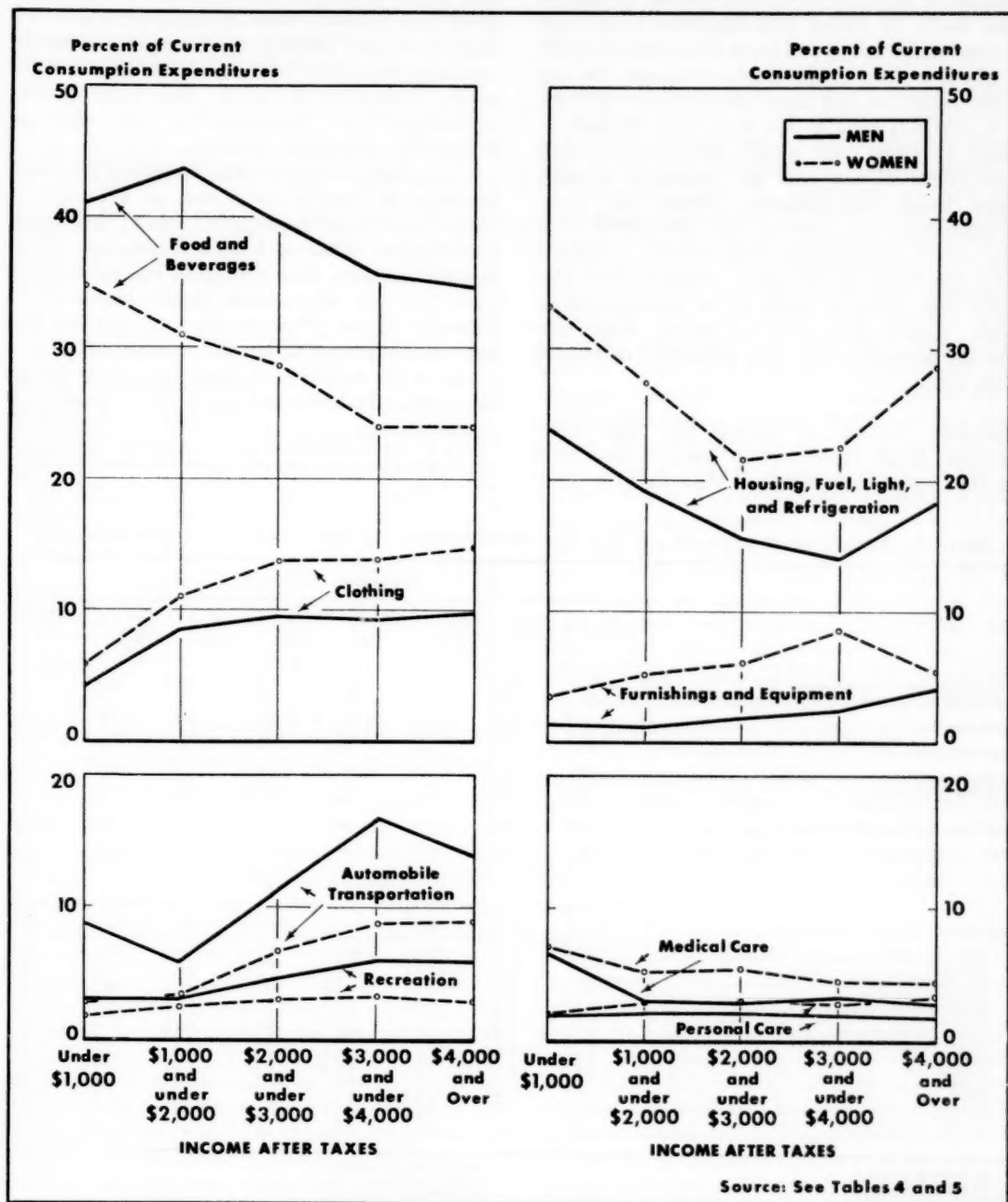
The median age of the women single consumers in the survey was only slightly higher than that of men—58 compared with 54 years. A much larger portion of the women, however, had low incomes—about a third had incomes of less than \$1,000, compared with a fifth of the men.

Relatively more men than women single consumers had employment at some time during the

survey year (79 percent compared with 66 percent). Among single consumers aged 65 and over, two-fifths of the men obtained some employment while only a fifth of the women did so.

Of all women single consumers who were employed at some time during the survey year, 29 percent were self-employed or professional workers, 27 percent were clerical and sales workers, and the remainder were wage earners. A large proportion (seven-tenths) of the employed women under 35 years of age worked in professional, clerical, and sales jobs while almost all of the remaining women in this age group worked at semiskilled and unskilled occupations. Relatively more of the employed women single consumers between the ages of 35 and 65 were semiskilled and unskilled workers (47 percent), fewer were professional, clerical, and sales workers (43 percent), and about 10 percent were self-employed. A large proportion of both younger and older employed men (about two-thirds) were wage earners. The oc-

Urban Single Consumers' Expenditure Patterns, by Sex and Income Group, 1950



cupational distribution of employed men single consumers aged 35 to 65 was similar to that of men under 35 except that relatively fewer were professional workers and more were self-employed.

About a third of the single consumers did not "keep house" at any time during the survey year, i. e., did not usually eat or prepare at least 10 meals at home each week. Almost three-fifths kept house all year and the remainder changed their living arrangements during the year. Women kept house much more frequently than men—over seven-tenths kept house, compared with one-third of the men. Women were also more than twice as likely to be homeowners as men. Among both men and women single consumers, homeownership was positively correlated with age.

Spending Patterns by Income and Age. Like families, single consumers at each income level in 1950 spent more for food than for any other

major expenditure category, and allocated the next largest proportionate expenditure to housing (rent and current costs to homeowners, i. e., taxes, insurance, interest on mortgages, and repair expenses), combined with fuel, light, and refrigeration. Except for the income class under \$1,000, expenditures for transportation and clothing followed in importance (table 1).

These single consumers also displayed the usual tendency of families to spend, at successively higher incomes, proportionately less of their total consumption dollar on food and housing. With income increases, they also spent less on medical care. On the other hand, higher incomes encouraged higher proportionate expenditures for automobile transportation and recreation.⁷

Age is the second most important single factor influencing the kinds and quantities of goods and

⁷ Since the data are derived from reports obtained from relatively small samples of single consumers, irregularities appear in the income expenditure relationships.

TABLE 5. *Expenditures, incomes, and savings of single women consumers, by income class, urban United States, 1950*

Item	Money income ¹ after taxes							
	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$3,000	\$3,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$6,000	\$6,000 and over
Percent of single women consumers.....	100.0	33.9	34.8	20.5	7.7	1.8	0.6	0.7
Number of single women consumers in sample ²	1,086	358	381	224	86	22	8	7
Money income: ³ Before taxes.....	\$1,780	\$612	\$1,556	\$2,684	\$3,699	\$4,725	\$5,887	\$10,794
After taxes.....	1,644	607	1,480	2,426	3,387	4,291	5,460	7,897
Other money receipts ⁴	16	17	16	16	12	0	0	0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	1,661	946	1,525	2,236	2,954	3,357	4,764	4,935
Gifts and contributions.....	148	84	105	171	371	553	396	959
Personal insurance premiums.....	57	11	41	104	175	160	109	52
Net change in assets and liabilities ⁵	-170	-392	-143	-45	-7	+294	+240	+2,187
Balancing difference ⁶	-36	-25	-32	-24	-94	-73	-58	-236
Expenditures for current consumption.....	Percent distribution							
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	29.5	34.5	31.0	28.5	23.9	24.3	23.8	21.5
Housing ⁷	20.8	24.4	21.0	18.2	20.0	19.3	20.8	20.6
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.1	8.8	6.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	1.2	3.6
Household operation.....	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.0	8.3	6.7	7.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.4	3.3	5.0	5.9	8.2	5.5	2.7	9.3
Clothing.....	11.4	5.8	10.8	13.8	13.7	15.5	14.2	12.8
Automobile transportation.....	5.2	2.6	3.3	6.4	8.6	4.2	15.6	12.3
Other transportation.....	3.3	1.9	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	1.6	3.4
Medical care.....	5.2	6.8	5.0	5.2	4.3	5.5	3.8	1.9
Personal care.....	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.5	2.6
Recreation.....	2.5	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.4	2.9
Tobacco.....	.8	.4	.9	1.1	.5	.4	1.1	.1
Reading.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0
Education.....	.2	.1	.3	.3	.4	.1	(7)	(7)
Miscellaneous ⁸	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	.9	.9	2.6	.9

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 3, table 1.

⁴ See footnote 4, table 1.

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

⁶ See footnote 6, table 1.

⁷ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ See footnote 7, table 1.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

services consumers buy. The following tabulation shows the incomes, expenditures, and selected characteristics of single consumers with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000, classified by age:

	Age			
	All ages	Under 35	35 to 65	65 and over
Percent of single consumers.....	100.0	29.7	58.7	11.6
Number of single consumers in the sample.....	383	117	223	43
Average age.....	45	27	50	71
Average years of school completed.....	11	12	10	10
Percent homeowners.....	14	1	18	40
Percent reporting medical group plans and insurance.....	65	63	68	49
Percent reporting automobile operation.....	28	29	27	31
Money income after personal taxes.....	\$2,454	\$2,440	\$2,464	\$2,443
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$2,248	\$2,252	\$2,245	\$2,262
Percent distribution				
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	33.1	30.9	34.2	32.9
Housing.....	16.6	16.2	17.3	14.4
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	2.3	0.5	2.9	4.0
Household operation.....	4.8	3.9	5.1	6.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.7
Clothing.....	12.0	15.3	11.2	7.2
Transportation.....	11.7	13.1	10.9	12.8
Medical care.....	4.3	3.4	4.1	7.2
Personal care.....	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9
Recreation, reading, and education.....	5.2	7.1	4.6	3.5
Tobacco.....	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	1.1	1.2	3.6

NOTE: For definitions and limitations, see footnotes 1, 2, 6, and 7, table 1.

Several definitive age-associated patterns can be observed from this table. Young (under 35 years of age) single consumers devoted proportionately less of their total consumption expenditures to food and more to clothing than did the older ones. As would be expected, proportionate expenditures for clothing, personal care, and recreation, reading, and education decreased with increasing age. Expenditures for housing increased between the young and middle ages and then decreased for the highest age group. Greater frequency of full ownership of owned homes by old persons probably accounts for this shift in housing expenditures. The greater need for medical care as age advances is apparent in the increasing proportionate expenditures for this item by each successive age group. The relatively large medical care expenditures by old persons

were probably due in part to their lower participation in health insurance and group medical care plans.

Spending Patterns by Sex. Rather marked differences were observed in the incomes, expenditures, and savings of men and women single consumers. The higher average income of the men stemmed in large part from the somewhat younger age composition and higher employment level of this group. Both comparative age and living arrangements were factors in differences in proportionate expenditures for housing, household operation, furnishings and equipment, and medical care. Differing preferences of men and women also affected their proportionate expenditures for clothing, personal care, recreation, and tobacco.

With their larger incomes, the men single consumers managed to save \$45 on the average in 1950, while the women incurred a deficit of \$170 (tables 4 and 5). While they allotted similar proportions of their income to gifts and contributions and personal insurance, percentage distributions of their current consumption expenditures show distinctive patterns. The average man spent proportionately more for recreation and tobacco and substantially more for food and beverages and automobile transportation, whereas the typical woman spent relatively more for clothing, housing and allied purposes, medical care, and personal care. These patterns were consistent throughout the income ranges except for automobile transportation and medical care in the income class \$5,000-\$6,000. The accompanying chart highlights the principal differences in the spending patterns of men and women single consumers.

Comparison With Family Income and Spending.

The average income of single consumers is lower than that of families partly because of the disproportionate number of persons 65 years of age and over in the single group, most of whom are no longer in the labor force. The presence of more than one earner in many families, a tendency that has been increasing in recent years, also contributes to the disparity between the incomes of families and single consumers. Single consumers also pay relatively higher Federal income taxes than do most families because of the tax pro-

vision permitting split income reporting and differences in exemptions for dependents. Distributions by age of head and number of earners for families^{*} and single consumers from the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 are shown in the tabulation below:

	Single consumers	Families
Size of family.....	1.0	3.3
Money income after taxes ¹	\$1,895	\$4,224
	Percent distribution	
Age of head.....	100	100
Under 25.....	5	4
25 to 35.....	11	23
35 to 45.....	12	25
45 to 55.....	18	21
55 to 65.....	22	15
65 and over.....	32	12
Number of earners.....	100	100
No one employed.....	29	5
One person employed.....	71	52
Two persons employed.....		33
Three persons employed.....		7
Four or more persons employed.....		3

¹ For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

Families have the advantages of group sharing of expenses which apply particularly to housing, household operation, and housefurnishings. Economies are also experienced in food costs with increases in family size. It is therefore reasonable to consider the survey families, averaging 3.3 in size, with an average income of \$4,224 "better off" than the single consumers with an average income of \$1,895.

Differences in the needs and purchasing power of families and single consumers are only partially revealed in the distributions of expenditures by major category shown in the following tabulation from the 1950 survey:

	Single consumers	Families
Money income: Before taxes.....	\$2,068	\$4,574
After taxes.....	1,895	4,224
Other money receipts.....	17	54
Expenditures for current consumption.....	1,812	4,118
Gifts and contributions.....	165	165
Personal insurance premiums.....	63	195
Net change in assets and liabilities.....	-94	-71
Balancing difference.....	-34	-129

^{*} Tables summarizing incomes and expenditures of families from all of the Bureau's major surveys will appear in the revised edition of Historical Statistics, to be published by the Bureau of the Census in the summer of 1959.

	Single Consumers	Families
	Percent distribution	
Expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages.....	33.2	31.2
Housing.....	18.3	11.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	3.6	4.2
Household operation.....	5.4	4.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.0	7.1
Clothing.....	10.3	11.6
Automobile transportation.....	7.7	11.9
Other transportation.....	3.0	1.7
Medical care.....	4.4	5.2
Personal care.....	2.3	2.2
Recreation.....	3.4	4.5
Tobacco.....	1.6	1.8
Reading.....	1.2	.9
Education.....	.3	.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	1.5

NOTE: For definitions and limitations, see footnotes, table 1.

Except for housing, to which single consumers assigned a markedly larger proportion of total consumption expenditures than did families, and furnishings and equipment and automobile transportation, for which they spent less, the distributions are quite similar.

Differences in expenditures are much sharper for certain components of the major categories. Single consumers, for example, spent much more heavily on "eating out" than did families in 1950, a reflection of dissimilarities in living arrangements. Single consumers spent 52 percent of their food dollar (excluding alcoholic beverages) on "food away from home," compared with 17 percent for families. Another notable contrast existed in expenditures for recreation. In 1950, single consumers sought entertainment outside of the home much more frequently than did families. They allocated 55 percent of their total recreational expenditures to admissions to places of entertainment and 23 percent to television and radio purchase and repair. Families, on the other hand, allocated 24 percent and 37 percent, respectively. Both families and single consumers devoted the remainder of their recreation dollar to a variety of items including toys, sporting goods and athletic clothing, phonograph records, cameras and photographic supplies, pets, hobbies, and dues to social and recreation clubs. Differences between single consumers and families in age, living arrangements, occupations, and social activities were evident throughout the expenditure categories.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Footwear: Prices and Average Factory Values

IN SEPTEMBER 1958, retail prices of shoes were 10.2 percent higher on the average than they were 3 years earlier and 30.1 percent above the average for 1947-49, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index (CPI). Producers' prices for shoes in the Bureau's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) rose by an average of 9.4 percent in the 3 years to a level 21.9 percent above the 1947-49 average. But reports by the Bureau of the Census on manufacturers' shipments indicate that the average factory value per pair for all footwear combined has shown comparatively minor changes (apart from seasonal variation) in the last 3 years and has been at about the same level as in 1947-49 or lower since World War II except during the Korean period. The apparent discrepancies between these estimates have raised questions on the interpretation of the data.

The purpose of this article is to describe the methods used by the BLS to measure shoe price changes in the Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes, and to show why those estimates differ from changes in average unit values derived from Census reports.

The Price Indexes

The BLS price indexes are designed to measure changes in prices from one period of time to another. To do this, the price comparisons are based on an identical sample of items of the same type, quality, and quantity from one pricing period to the next. Generally, the items, and the weights used in combining their prices into the indexes, remain unchanged in the period between general revisions of the indexes. If it is necessary to make a change in the list of items or in the specifications priced, the substitution is "linked" into the indexes in such a way as to prevent it from affecting the index level in the month it is introduced.

The Wholesale Price Index measures changes in prices of commodities in primary markets, that is, at the first commercial transaction stage for each commodity. The Consumer Price Index measures changes in retail prices for the commodities and services purchased by wage-earner and clerical-worker families for their daily living.

The type of shoes selected for pricing, the sources of prices, the pricing procedures, and the weights used in computing the footwear segment of the indexes are determined by the purpose and nature of each index, as indicated in the following sections.¹

Footwear Items Priced for the Indexes. Since it is impossible to collect prices continuously for the many thousands of types of shoes available in the United States, the Bureau must necessarily base its price comparisons on samples. For both indexes, the shoes selected for pricing include the most important kinds of footwear (in terms of production or family consumption) and also those that represent the price trend for a group or "family" of unpriced items with similar price trends.²

For footwear, as well as for most other commodities in the WPI, data on factory shipments in the 1954 Census of Manufactures were used to define the major categories. The importance of the various quality levels within the major categories was estimated from the 1956 Census Facts for Industry Reports,³ which show production by manufacturers' selling prices. With these facts as a guide, the Bureau consulted with industry representatives regarding the selection and description of representative models for continuous pricing. Seventeen types and qualities of shoes were selected to represent price changes for all footwear in the WPI (table 1).

¹ For detailed descriptions of the WPI and the CPI, see *Techniques of Comparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, (BLS Bull. 1168) chs. 9 and 10.

² For example, if 5 or 6 types of shoes have shown approximately the same percentage changes in prices for a period of time, the Bureau selects one for regular pricing to represent price changes for this family.

³ Series M31A.

The selection of the footwear items to price for the CPI was made from among the different kinds purchased in volume by the families covered by the index. A BLS study of consumer expenditures in 1950 provided the data on what items families purchased, the number and price of each purchased, and the amount spent.⁴ From this comprehensive study, the importance of different types of footwear and of all other commodities and services in the spending of index families was determined. For each of the major types, the importance of the various quality levels was estimated by tabulating the prices paid to determine the price level at which family purchasing was concentrated.⁵ Seven types and qualities of shoes were selected to represent retail price changes for footwear in the Consumer Price Index (table 2). Shoe repairs are also included in the total footwear component in this index.

Weighting Factors. To combine price data into index numbers, weighting factors expressed in dollars were developed from the same studies that were used for the selection of the priced items. The weight for each priced item of footwear is

Table 1. Derivation of weights for footwear in the Wholesale Price Index, January 1958¹

Priced item	Allocation of 1954 Census of Manufactures values to priced items ²	
	Percent allocated	Shipments for—
Men's and boys' footwear:		
Oxford, calf upper.....	18	Men's, youths', and boys' dress shoes.
Oxford, kip upper.....	33	
Oxford, side upper.....	49	
Work shoe, side upper.....	100	Men's work shoes.
	100	Men's, youths', and boys' athletic shoes.
Slippers, Romeo.....	100	Men's, youths', and boys' house slippers.
	100	Men's, youths', and boys' play shoes.
Women's and misses' footwear:		
Pump, Goodyear, calf.....	4	Women's and misses' dress shoes.
Pump, cemented, calf (high quality).....	7	
Pump, cemented, medium quality.....	38	
Pump, cemented, low-medium quality.....	25	
Oxford, Littleway, kid.....	15	Women's, misses', and children's athletic shoes.
Oxford, Goodyear, side upper.....	11	
	100	
House slippers, full turned.....	35	Women's and misses' house slippers.
House slippers, slip lasted.....	65	Women's and misses' play shoes.
Play shoes, slip lasted.....	60	
Play shoes, cemented.....	40	
Children's footwear:		
Stitchdown, elk upper.....	48	Children's, infants', and babies' shoes.
Goodyear, elk or kip upper.....	52	

¹ Date of last weight revision.

² Import values (from United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Bureau of the Census) were added to Census values of shipments. Price changes for minor categories of shipments not specifically shown are estimated from the weighted average for all priced footwear.

Table 2. Derivation of weights for shoes¹ in the Consumer Price Index, January 1953²

Priced item	Allocation of family expenditures as reported in the BLS 1950 consumer expenditure survey to priced items	
	Percent allocated	Expenditure for—
Men's shoes:		
Street shoes:		Men's street or business shoes and house slippers.
Calf or kip upper.....	50	
Side upper.....	50	
Work shoes.....	100	
Rubbers.....	100	
	100	Men's work shoes.
	100	Boys' work shoes, sandals and sneakers
	100	Men's sandals, sneakers, rubbers, and
	100	arctics.
	100	Women's, girls', and boys' rubbers, arctics, and boots.
Women's shoes:		
Street shoes:		Women's oxfords and ties.
Oxfords.....	100	
Pumps and sandals.....	56	
Play shoes.....	44	
		Women's pumps, sandals, and straps; loafers and nonleather shoes; house slippers; other leather shoes.
Children's shoes:		
Oxfords.....	100	Girls' oxfords, pumps, loafers, and other leather shoes; nonleather shoes and house slippers.
	100	Boys' street shoes and house slippers.

¹ Excluding shoe repairs, which are included in the footwear subgroup of the CPI. Reported expenditures for shoe repairs were allocated to two priced items as follows: 30 percent to half soles and heels for men's street shoes and 70 percent to heel lifts for women's dress shoes.

² Date of last weight revision.

³ Aged 5-15 years.

⁴ Not priced after December 1954. Price change thereafter was estimated from weighted average for all other footwear items.

made up of the value for the specified shoe plus the values for all the unpriced items of footwear it was selected to represent.

For the WPI, the present weights are based on the values of shipments for footwear as reported in the 1954 Census of Manufactures (table 1). Direct allocations of values to the priced items were made where there was evidence or reasonable assurance of similarity of price changes. Values for the remaining Census categories were distributed among the priced items. The Bureau's policy is to revise the WPI weighting structure each time the results of a new census of manufactures become available. The present basic weights will remain in use, therefore, until the 1958 Census of Manufactures data are available.

The weighting factors for the CPI were developed by the same procedures, except that the values represent the average annual purchases in 1950 by index families (brought up to 1952 by adjustments for price changes). Table 2 shows

⁴ See Technical Note on Consumer Expenditure Study, 1950: Field Methods and Purposes (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1951, pp. 56-59); Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1950 (BLS Bull. 1097, Revised); and Study of Consumer Expenditures, Income and Savings, Statistical Tables, Urban U.S.—1950 (University of Pennsylvania, 1957), vols. 14 and 15.

⁵ See Average Retail Prices: Collection and Calculation Techniques and Problems (BLS Bull. 1182), pp. 9-10.

the grouping of shoe expenditures to obtain weights for the footwear component of the CPI. There are separate expenditure weights for each commodity or service for each of the 46 cities included in the index. In the calculation of the index, the 46 cities are combined into a national figure with the use of population weights.

Pricing Procedures. To assure that prices are collected for the same quality of footwear items in successive pricing periods, the Bureau has developed quality descriptions for each item, with the advice and assistance of the trade association, members of the shoe industry, and retailers. The quality guides for the important categories obtained from Census reports and from family expenditures studies, which were in general descriptive terms and approximate levels of price, were translated into specifications expressed in nonprice terms.⁶

For the Wholesale Price Index, a questionnaire is prepared containing the description of the shoe for which prices are desired along with such identification as brand name and style number of a shoe manufactured by the producer to whom the questionnaire is sent. The questionnaire also provides for reporting the type of customer accounting for the bulk of sales and the discounts which apply, e.g., trade, cash, and quantity discounts. Such questionnaires are mailed to a sample of shoe producers every month to obtain prices for the specified shoe. When a producer

Table 3. Relative importance of individual shoes in the footwear component of the Wholesale Price Index, December 1957

Item	Percent of total footwear
Total, footwear.....	100.0
Men's and boys' footwear.....	36.5
Oxford, calf upper.....	2.7
Oxford, kip upper.....	22.3
Oxford, side upper.....	2.7
Work shoe, side upper.....	6.5
Slippers, Romeo.....	2.3
Women's and misses' footwear.....	53.3
Pump, Goodyear, calf.....	1.9
Pump, cemented, calf (high quality).....	5.2
Pump, cemented, medium quality.....	7.6
Pump, cemented, low-medium quality.....	12.7
Oxford, Littleway, kid.....	6.4
Oxford, Goodyear, side upper.....	9.3
House slippers, full turned.....	.7
House slippers, slip laced.....	2.0
Play shoes, slip laced.....	4.4
Play shoes, cemented.....	3.1
Children's footwear.....	10.2
Stitchdown, elk upper.....	6.1
Goodyear, elk or kip upper.....	4.1

Table 4. Relative importance of individual items in the footwear component¹ of the Consumer Price Index, December 1957

Item	Percent of total shoes
Total shoes.....	100.0
Men's shoes.....	35.4
Street shoes:	
Calf or kip upper.....	23.7
Side upper.....	11.7
Work shoes.....	
Women's shoes.....	40.3
Street shoes:	
Pumps and sandals.....	28.3
Play shoes.....	12.0
Children's oxfords.....	24.3

¹ Excluding shoe repairs. Shoes represented 89 percent and shoe repairs 11 percent of total footwear in December 1957.

no longer makes the specified shoe, or when it ceases to represent a significant volume of his shipments, he is requested to substitute prices for the shoe of the most nearly comparable quality in his line, and to supply its description. For each shoe, producers' selling prices are obtained from a minimum of three manufacturers.

For the Consumer Price Index, prices are collected by personal visit of trained field representatives to retail stores in 46 cities. The stores visited include all the important types in which the specified qualities of shoes are sold, such as chain and independent specialty and family shoe stores, department stores, and others. In each store, prices are obtained for the specified qualities and additional identifying details are recorded so that prices for the same number can be obtained in succeeding price collections. When it is necessary to make a substitution because the retailer has discontinued the shoe for any reason, he is requested to report prices for the most nearly comparable number. For each item, a minimum of four quotations are obtained in each city. A review of the sample of outlets reporting retail prices to the Bureau is now in progress to assure that the sample is representative of shoe stores

⁶ For example, a man's medium quality calf oxford is described as follows for the Consumer Price Index:

STYLE—Oxford, black or brown, bal or blucher; **MATERIAL**—Upper, calf, medium quality grade (excludes reverse calf and kangaroo); **Outsole**, leather, semifine grade, 8 to 9 irons; **Insole**, gemmed, grain leather, buffed, 4 to 5 irons or belly center or hind shanks, 5 to 6 irons; **Lining**, quarter, full cut, calf, kip, or split leather; **Heel pad**, full cut, chrome sheep leather; **Heel**, composition or fiber base with rubber top lift or, if not available, solid leather base with rubber top lift; **CONSTRUCTION**—Goodyear welt, steel shank;

SIZE RANGE—6 to 11, A to D.

Specifications for all footwear items priced for the WPI and the CPI are available on request.

Table 5. Percent changes in shoe prices: Average factory value per pair and the footwear components of the Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index, selected periods

Period	Average factory value per pair	Footwear components of the—	
		Wholesale Price Index	Consumer Price Index
1947-49 average-Sept. 1958.....	0	+21.9	¹ +30.1
Sept. 1947-Sept. 1950.....	-5.4	+12.4	+10.7
Sept. 1950-Sept. 1951.....	+15.4	+12.9	+13.7
Sept. 1951-Sept. 1952.....	-10.7	-9.3	-4.5
Sept. 1952-Sept. 1955.....	-1.4	+0.7	+3.4
Sept. 1955-Sept. 1958.....	+2.6	+9.4	+10.2

¹ If shoe repairs are excluded, the change is 29.7 percent.

SOURCE: Average factory value computed from Bureau of the Census Facts for Industry, M 31A. Price indexes from BLS.

selling to wage-earner and clerical-worker families in each city. In some cities, the sample of stores will be enlarged to include suburban stores.

Calculation of the Indexes. Both indexes are calculated as weighted averages of price relatives. For each item, an unweighted average of prices reported for the current period is compared with the average from the same producers or retailers in the preceding period. The percentage change is then applied to the value weight for the preceding period, and the current value weight thus derived is compared with that in the base period (1947-49) to derive the index. The procedure is equivalent to getting the total cost at current prices for a fixed number of pairs of shoes of a specified quality and dividing by the total cost for the same shoes in the base period.

The relative importance of the priced items in the December 1957 footwear indexes are shown in tables 3 and 4. Footwear represented 0.8

Table 6. Percent of total footwear production (in pairs) accounted for by four major types, 1947-57

Year	Men's shoes, other than work	Women's dress and work shoes	Women's sandals and play shoes	House slippers
1947.....	17.9	35.1	8.8	9.0
1948.....	16.2	30.4	12.4	9.9
1949.....	15.1	29.9	13.8	11.5
1950.....	14.7	30.8	14.4	11.1
1951.....	15.0	30.2	14.2	10.1
1952.....	14.8	30.7	15.7	9.9
1953.....	14.7	30.5	14.2	11.2
1954.....	13.8	32.7	13.5	10.7
1955.....	13.3	30.2	16.1	11.6
1956.....	13.4	30.6	15.7	11.4
1957.....	13.1	30.0	16.2	11.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1947 to 1953—Shoes and Slippers, 1947-1955 (Series M 68A-05 Supplement, March 1957); 1954 to 1957—Facts for Industry (Series M 31A-05 to 07).

percent of all items in the WPI and 1.5 percent of all items in the CPI. These figures were obtained by calculating the percentage distribution of the values in the December 1957 indexes.

The Average Factory Value per Pair

The average factory value per pair is derived from the monthly reports of estimated factory shipments of footwear issued by the Bureau of the Census.⁷ These reports show the total number of pairs shipped and the total value for all footwear.

A simple division of total value of shipments by total number of pairs shipped produces the average factory value per pair. It must be emphasized that the figure thus derived is not a price index. This average is affected not only by price changes but by changes in the relative quantities of shoes of different types included in the total shipments. For example, if 90 of every 100 pairs of shoes shipped in a year were men's dress shoes valued at \$5 each and the remaining 10 pairs were house

Table 7. Average factory value per pair and percent of total value of factory shoe shipments, four shoe categories, 1947 and 1954

Category	Average factory value per pair			Percent of total value of factory shoe shipments	
	1947	1954	Percent change	1947	1954
Men's shoes, other than work..	\$5.49	\$6.22	+13.3	17.7	13.1
Women's dress and work shoes.	4.27	4.06	-5.0	38.2	33.2
Women's sandals and play shoes.....	2.48	2.27	-8.5	6.1	13.4
House slippers.....	1.74	1.65	-5.2	9.0	10.6

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1954 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, pt. 2, p. 31A-16.

slippers valued at \$2 each, the average factory value would be \$4.70 per pair. If, in the next year, 80 pairs of the \$5 dress shoes and 20 pairs of the \$2 house slippers were shipped, the average factory value would be \$4.40 per pair, or a decrease of almost 6½ percent.

In the shoe industry, such variations in the proportions of types and qualities of shoes are usual and are sometimes accompanied by changes in price for all or for part of the lines produced. The trend in the average factory value per pair would correspond closely to the trend of footwear prices only if the shoe industry produced approximately the same proportions of different types of shoes

⁷ See footnote 3.

from one year to the next, and maintained the same proportion of production by quality or price line. As industry conditions are not usually so static, the trend of average factory value per pair rarely conforms to price trends.

It is apparent that the price indexes and the averages of factory values are quite different figures and should not be used for the same purpose. Failure to appreciate these differences has led to frequent misuse of both measures. Thus, for example, the shoe price index in the CPI is sometimes used to estimate trends in aggregate consumer expenditures for shoes. This is clearly incorrect. Short of an actual field survey, the trend in consumer expenditures could, however, be estimated from the factory value of shipments, with adjustments for retail markups and inventory changes.

Trends Since World War II

In September 1958, producers' prices for footwear were 21.9 percent higher than the 3-year average for 1947-49, consumer prices were 30.1 percent higher, and average factory value per pair was the same as the 1947-49 average. Except for the Korean period, when all three measures moved up and subsequently declined, average factory value per pair had a general downward trend for the post-World War II years, while prices were generally rising (table 5).

The accompanying chart shows the annual average indexes for the three series, beginning with 1947, as well as monthly indexes for recent years. The wide month-to-month fluctuations in factory values are produced by seasonal variations in

Prices and Average Factory Values of Footwear, 1947-58

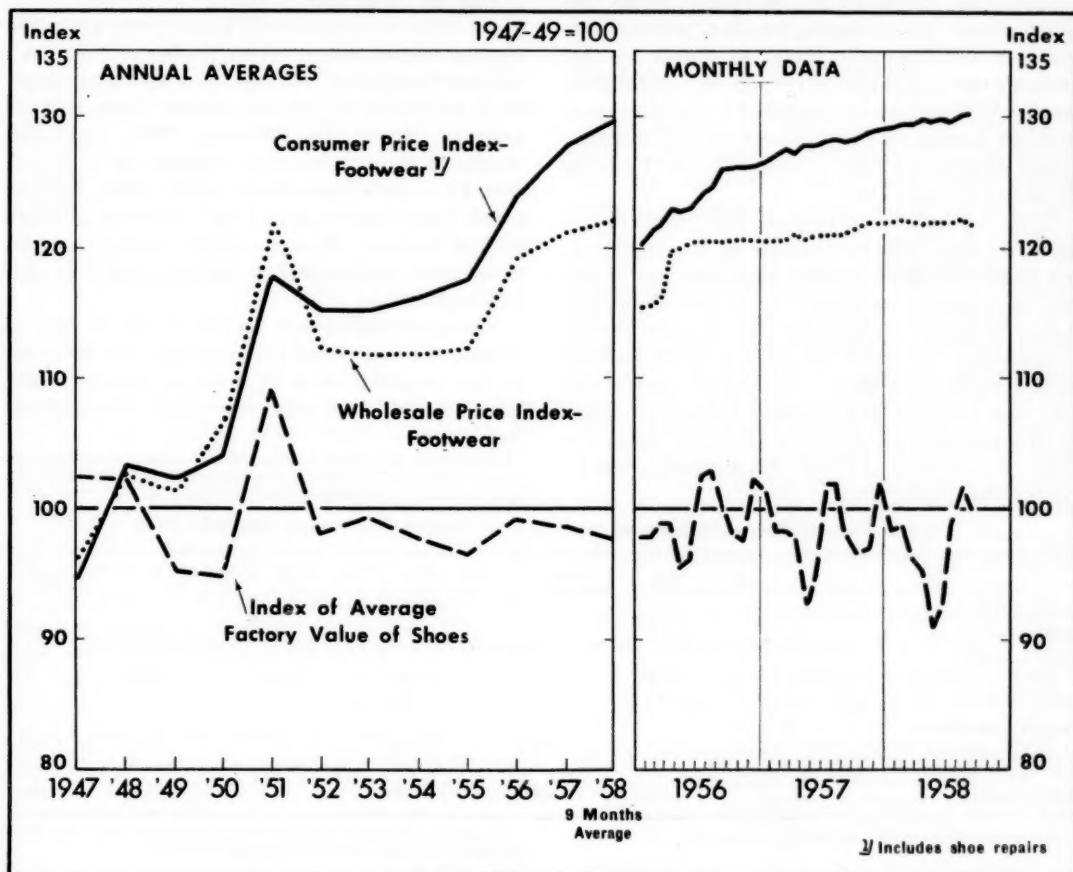


Table 8. Percent changes for footwear items in the Wholesale Price Index, selected periods

Item	1947-49 average to Sept. 1958	Jan. 1947 to June 1950	June 1950 to Mar. 1951	Mar. 1951 to June 1952	June 1952 to Sept. 1955	Sept. 1955 to Sept. 1958
Total footwear.....	+21.9	+9.1	+19.9	-9.8	+0.4	+9.4
Men's and boys' footwear.....	+22.9	+10.1	+22.0	-13.0	+0.6	+11.5
Oxford, calf upper.....	+19.9	+10.7	+23.0	-11.7	+2.5	+6.2
Oxford, kip upper.....	+26.1	+8.4	+23.7	-10.1	+0.9	+10.0
Oxford, side upper.....	+24.4	+11.7	+20.3	-14.0	+1.4	+13.1
Work shoe, side upper.....	+15.5	+3.3	+28.4	-15.1	-3.3	+10.6
Slippers, Romeo.....	+28.1	+10.0	+22.9	-4.5	-1.3	+10.5
Women's and misses footwear.....	+22.2	+9.4	+18.8	-7.5	-0.1	+8.3
Pump, Goodyear, calf.....	+15.8	+11.9	+8.9	-1.8	+2.2	+1.8
Pump, cemented, calf (high quality).....	+30.6	+16.0	+13.1	-4.6	+1.0	+13.0
Pump, cemented, medium quality.....	+15.9	+6.1	+18.2	-10.8	-0.1	+7.0
Pump, cemented, low-medium quality.....	+18.7	+12.4	+16.2	-6.8	-0.5	+6.7
Oxford, Littleway, kid.....	+18.7	+7.4	+20.4	-8.8	+1.0	+6.9
Oxford, Goodyear, side upper.....	+33.9	+7.9	+27.5	-8.1	-0.6	+14.6
House slippers, full turned.....	-1.8	-3.8	+19.9	-18.3	+2.2	0
House slippers, slip lasted.....	+6.4	+1.1	+10.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.5
Play shoes, slip lasted.....	+29.0	+8.8	+22.6	-4.7	-2.5	+8.1
Play shoes, cemented.....	+27.1		+24.6	-10.6	-0.3	+13.0
Children's footwear.....	+15.0	+2.6	+17.2	-10.9	+2.1	+7.7
Stitchdown, elk upper.....	+11.8	+1.4	+18.9	-13.1	+2.0	+7.1
Goodyear, elk or kip upper.....	+19.9	+4.2	+15.0	-7.9	+2.6	+8.4

¹ Percent change from January 1950 to June 1958. Cemented play shoes were added to the list of priced items in January 1950.

product mix, which do not, of course, affect the price indexes. In comparing trends of prices at the producer and consumer levels as shown by the Bureau's two price indexes, it must be remembered that the CPI component is limited to the kinds and qualities purchased by wage-earner and clerical-worker families in 1950, whereas the WPI covers all kinds and qualities.

While it is not the purpose of this article to describe in detail the movements of the wholesale and retail shoe price indexes, some features of the two series should be noted. Both series approximately coincided during the first 3 years shown on the chart. In 1950, the impact of the Korean crisis affected both series. Wholesale shoe prices rose very sharply, the monthly index increasing by 21.4 percent between June 1950 and February 1951. Shoe prices at retail also increased, but at a somewhat slower pace.

The wholesale index began to decline after February 1951, whereas the CPI shoe price series did not turn downward until November of that year. At that point, the two indexes were nearly identical, at about 20 percent above their 1947-49 average. From the February 1951 peak, the wholesale shoe price index dropped by 11.3 percent to a post-Korea low in July 1952, but the retail index again lagged and showed a much smaller decline. The retail shoe price index has, since 1951, maintained a higher level than the wholesale index.

The most significant factor in the decline of average factory value per pair was the variation in the proportions of types of shoes produced.* Between 1947 and 1957, the share of total foot-

* Differences between annual shipment figures, on which the average value series is based but which are not shown separately by types, and production figures included in this paragraph are relatively minor.

Table 9. Percent changes for footwear items in the Consumer Price Index, selected periods

Item	1947-49 average to Sept. 1958	Mar. 1947 to June 1950	June 1950 to Sept. 1951	Sept. 1951 to Sept. 1952	Sept. 1952 to Sept. 1955	Sept. 1955 to Sept. 1958
Total footwear.....	¹ +30.1	+9.2	+17.1	-4.5	+3.4	+10.2
Men's street shoes:						
Calf or kip upper.....	+28.6	+10.0	+19.9	-5.0	+4.0	+5.8
Side upper.....	+29.5	+3.9	+22.1	-5.8	+1.0	+13.7
Women's street shoes:						
Oxfords.....	+26.7	+6.9	+15.6	-6.6	+5.2	+11.4
Pumps and sandals.....					+4.5	+7.8
Women's play shoes.....						
Children's oxfords.....	+35.8	+8.6	+16.7	-3.0	+4.7	+13.0

¹ If shoe repairs are excluded, the change is 29.7 percent.

² Percent change from December 1952 to September 1955. Play shoes were added to the list of priced items in December 1952.

wear product represented by men's and women's dress and street shoes declined from 53 percent to about 43 percent (table 6). During this 10-year period, house slippers and women's sandals and play shoes combined increased from 18 to 28 percent of total number of pairs produced. The lower value per pair for such shoes reduced the average factory value for all shoes.

Another factor apparently contributing to the lower level of average factory value per pair in some years was the shift from higher to lower price lines within categories. (Information on production by factory price lines is not available for all years.) For all women's shoes, for example, the changes in the brief period from 1953 to 1955, were rather striking. In 1953, the number of pairs valued at \$3 or less was 53.6 percent of all women's shoes, while in 1955, this price class had risen to 56.2 percent of the total. The share for the higher priced shoes (\$7.21 or more at the factory) dropped from 7.9 percent in 1953 to 5.4 percent in 1955. In 1956, the higher price lines became somewhat more important but did not regain their 1953 position.

The only information on what happened to average factory value by type of shoe is that contained in the 1947 and 1954 Census of Manufactures. Table 7 shows the changes in average factory value per pair for the four major categories and their share of total value for all shoes shipped.

Price changes for the various types and qualities of shoes included in the Bureau's price indexes have shown considerable similarity since 1947. Table 8 shows the percentage changes in prices for the individual footwear items in the Wholesale Price Index for specified periods and table 9 the percentage changes for footwear items in the Consumer Price Index.

A brief mention should be made of the possible effects of revising the weights in the price indexes to take account of the changes in production and consumption since the last revisions. The similarity of price movement among the items in each of the indexes suggests that the use of current weights would have little effect on the movement of the price indexes for all footwear combined, so long as the price changes were computed from prices for the same qualities from one period to the next.

—ETHEL D. HOOVER AND HARRY KAHAN
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

NLRB's "Brown-Olds" Remedy for Illegal Hiring Arrangements

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a speech by Jerome D. Fenton, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, before the Labor Law Section of the Illinois State Bar Association, in Chicago on November 7, 1958.*

THE DEVELOPMENT and application of the *Brown-Olds*¹ remedy is a rather technical subject but one of substantial current interest. Beyond its specialized and practical significance, the story of its development illustrates very effectively how the law grows—and the interaction of legislation, judicial decision, and the administrative process.

Employer and Union Liability

The facts of the case are relatively simple. A welder was denied employment by the Brown-Olds Co., because a local union under contract with the company refused to give him a work referral. The union refused to give the welder a referral because he was a member not of this particular local but of a sister local. In addition, the union and the company were parties to an illegal closed-shop agreement, which required employees working at the trade to become members of the union as a condition of employment, and to pay certain dues and assessments to remain in good standing in the union and keep their jobs.

The Board, following its customary practice, ordered the union (1) to cease and desist from discriminatory practices, (2) to reimburse the employee for any loss of pay suffered by him as a result of the discrimination, and (3) to notify the company and the employee that it no longer objected to his employment. Up to this point, the case followed a conventional pattern. But the Board added a fourth and quite novel requirement. The Board ordered the union to refund to all of the company's employees the full amount of dues and assessments collected from them pursuant to the unlawful agreement as far back as 6 months prior to the filing of the charge.

¹ 115 NLRB 594.

When Congress passed the Wagner Act in 1935, it vested in the Labor Board the broad power "to take such affirmative action . . . as will effectuate the policies of the act." This provision was left intact when Congress enacted the extensive Taft-Hartley amendments in 1947. And as early as 1943, the Supreme Court in the *Virginia Electric & Power Co.* case² had recognized the power of the Board to issue a dues reimbursement order in a situation where such an order was calculated "to remove the effects of the unfair labor practice by restoring to the employees what would not have been taken from them if the company had not contravened the act." While it has been argued that such a remedy is appropriate only in a situation where, as in the *Virginia Electric* case, a company-dominated union is involved, from where the employee sits, it makes little difference whether he has been victimized through a company-dominated union or through unlawful assistance (in layman's language, a "sweetheart" contract).

It was quite natural under these circumstances that the Board and the courts, generally speaking, have drawn no line between assistance and domination cases so far as dues reimbursement is concerned.³

In *Brown-Olds*, the Board directed a reimbursement not on the basis of domination or unlawful assistance, but on the basis that dues payments were being coerced under an illegal union-security agreement. In all these situations, the employee is deprived of his statutory right to join or not to join a union, and absent a valid union-security agreement, to pay dues or not to pay dues. Indeed, where an illegal union-security agreement exists, the employee must pay his dues or forego his livelihood. He has no choice. The Board and the courts have rejected the argument that collateral benefits attaching to union membership should preclude reimbursement orders.

On June 6, 1957, more than a year after the *Brown-Olds* decision, the Board decided the *Broderick Wood Products*⁴ case. This case is significant because the Board there determined that where the employer as well as the union has been found guilty of illegal union-security or hiring arrangements, both may be held jointly and severally liable.

Similarly, the Board as recently as October 31, 1958, ordered that both the employer and union respondents in *Los Angeles-Seattle Motor*,⁵ jointly

and severally reimburse all dues and fees paid by employees who were subject to the provisions of an exclusive hiring agreement illegal because it failed to provide for the certain requirements set forth in the *Mountain Pacific*⁶ decision. On that same day, however, the Board in *Philadelphia Woodwork*,⁷ determined that it would not order such a remedy where the finding of the illegality of a union-security agreement is based solely upon the fact that the union party to the agreement had not complied with the act's filing provisions. In that case, the Board noted that the union security agreement did not require premature union membership; that the violation was "technical in nature" and that such technical violation did not warrant a dues-reimbursement remedy.

Application of the Remedy

The *Brown-Olds* decision has stirred labor-management circles more than any other ruling in recent years. For the first time, employers and unions were to be held liable in a monetary sense for illegal union security or hiring arrangements. This liability potentially involves substantial sums of money, not to mention the burden of prolonged and expensive proceedings, should the cases go to litigation. While the full *Brown-Olds* remedy is applicable to all industries generally, its hardest impact has been upon the building and construction industry, where the sporadic nature of employment has led to union control over hiring arrangements to a greater degree than elsewhere.

Illegal union-security and hiring arrangements had existed on a widespread basis for many years, and had become an accepted part of industrial life, particularly in the construction industry. However, many of these illegal arrangements were interwoven with hiring practices which were quite fair and desirable. Properly conducted, many of

² *Virginia Electric & Power Co. v. NLRB*, 319 U. S. 533, 539, 540, 544.

³ See, e. g., *NLRB v. Local 404, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 205 F. 2d 90, 101, 104 (C.A. 1); *NLRB v. Parker Bros. & Co.*, 209 F. 2d 278, 279 (C.A. 4), enforcing 101 NLRB 672, 674, *NLRB v. Baltimore Transit Co.*, 140 F. 2d 51, 56-58, (C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 321 U. S. 795.

⁴ 118 NLRB 38.

⁵ 121 NLRB No. 205.

⁶ *Mountain Pacific Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., et al.*, 119 NLRB No. 126-A. Editor's Note.—Briefly, that decision required that a hiring-hall contract provision, to be valid, specifically state that (1) the union may not base referrals on union membership, (2) the employer may reject any applicant referred by the union, and (3) all contract provisions relating to the functioning of the hiring arrangement are to be posted.

⁷ 121 NLRB No. 201.

these hiring procedures made possible a fair rotation of jobs and an even supply of labor in the best interests of employee and employer alike, in industries which had sometimes been characterized by quite undesirable employment practices. Care was thus necessary to preserve the good and weed out the bad.

Moreover, usually the large majority of the employees working on a construction project have long been dues-paying members of their particular craft union. Many might voluntarily forego or waive any ordered reimbursement of dues or assessments in order to maintain their union's financial status unimpaired. And where the prospective charging party belongs to a sister local, as in the *Brown-Olds* case, like feelings of union comity and solidarity might deter union members from filing charges when they know that a full reimbursement remedy is to be the result.

Also, there is a possibility that rigorous application of the *Brown-Olds* remedy could interfere with the development of important union benefits to workers, such as death or disability plans, or insurance programs, if dues are reimbursed. Nothing seems definitely to prevent a union from withdrawing special union benefits from those employees who accept such reimbursement.⁸

Moratorium for Corrective Action

All of these practical considerations, plus fairness, played a persuasive part in determining that, before being subjected to this remedy, all interested parties be given an opportunity to correct illegal hiring and union-security arrangements which might have been entered into without an understanding of the reach of the Board's

power in this respect. This was the genesis for the General Counsel's letter of last February to employers and unions in the construction industry, recommending private action to eradicate any illegal hiring or union-security arrangements. Regardless of the stage of the case, the parties were informed that settlement was now possible without the *Brown-Olds* remedy. In April, upon request, we extended the moratorium on the *Brown-Olds* remedy, which had been due to expire on June 1, to September 1.

Voluntary and diligent correction of union-security and hiring arrangements has continued throughout the year. Hiring practices in the construction industry, as well as many other industries, are complicated and entrenched. In situations where such practices can no longer be held valid, a considerable amount of effort and time must be expended in altering them. The moratorium recognized this practical consideration and thereby assisted voluntary compliance with the act's provisions. Delays have been due to practical problems inherent in the wide scope of the undertaking rather than a lack of effort or willingness to correct the illegal contracts or practices.

On August 19, 1958, the General Counsel addressed another letter to the employers and unions in the construction industry, which said in part: "Under all the circumstances, we have determined that no general extension of the policy of withholding the full application of the *Brown-Olds* remedy beyond September 1 is warranted. However, where the parties have initiated steps and have made genuine efforts to correct their union-security and hiring arrangements prior to the September 1 deadline, the full application of the remedy may be withheld provided that conformity with the act is achieved by November 1, 1958."

⁸ See *NRLB v. Auto Workers (Delta Star)*, 36 LRRM 2049 (C.A. 7); but cf. *Virginia Electric & Power Co. v. NLRB*, 319 U.S. 533 (1943); *NLRB v. Baltimore Transit Co.*, 140 F. 2d 51 (C.A. 4).

Labor's Aims in Adjusting to the New Technology

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two following articles are excerpts from addresses presented at the Conference on Labor and Science in a Changing World, which was held by the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in Washington on January 7-8, 1959.*

Filling the Demand for Manpower

WE ARE TRYING to prepare for the future in the light of scientific, economic, and social forces that have already been set in motion. We know that these forces will make fundamental changes in our personal, working, educational, and community life.

The most obvious of these forces are atomic energy, automation, rocketry, the exploration of outer space, and the almost miraculous breakthroughs that are being made in the Nation's chemical, electronic, metallurgical, and physics laboratories.

Continued progress in all of these fields is necessary because in no other way will we be able to meet the onrushing needs of a population that is expanding as our natural resources are diminishing.

It is only because we can anticipate further advances in industrial and agricultural technology that we can also face the future with confidence.

Let me state, for the record, that labor does not oppose technological change per se. What we do oppose is the inhuman manner in which the new technology is sometimes applied. And since the mission of the labor movement is to protect the economic welfare of American wage earners, we do not intend to ignore the short run just because everyone may be better off in the long run.

The first thing to remember is that it takes manpower to open a frontier. This was true in America in the past—when our frontiers were physical—and it will be true in the future—when our frontiers are scientific.

This need for manpower will be activated by catalytic agents that are already apparent. They include, first, a growth mushrooming so fantastically that, within 21 years, America will have to be able to feed, clothe, house, transport, educate, and otherwise serve the social, cultural, and economic needs of 100 million more people than we have right now.

A second factor is the increasing emphasis on industrial research and development. The search for new methods, machines, processes, and materials affects every phase of industry. Today, public and private agencies are spending more than \$10 billion a year on research. Only 6 years ago, they spent about half that amount.

These research and development programs need not only college-trained physicists, chemists, engineers, draftsmen, mathematicians, astronomers, and geologists but, for each of these, a corps of skilled craftsmen capable of translating ideas into action.

The emphasis on research and development leads, naturally enough, to a third catalytic agent in the economy, namely: capital expenditures and the rise of new industries based on the new discoveries that are pouring out of the Nation's laboratories. Millions of people are employed in jobs and in industries today that hardly existed only one generation back. Twenty-five years ago, for example, there were fewer than 100 industrial research laboratories in the United States. Today there are more than 4,000—employing at least a half million people. Twenty years ago, nuclear fission was an abstract theory. Today, more than 120,000 workers—of all types—are employed in the production and application of nuclear products. Only 5 years ago, intercontinental missiles and earth satellites were little more than science fiction. Today, the number of technicians who are helping to probe the secrets of outer space can only be guessed at.

All of these factors directly affect the manpower needs of the new scientific era. And though it is apparent that the opening of the new frontiers of space and science will create—rather than diminish—the need for manpower, it is just as apparent that future manpower requirements are going to be qualitative rather than quantitative.

The day of the unskilled and the semiskilled worker in industry—of the nut-tightener and the bolt-fastener—is almost over. This process has already begun.

But the new technology will not destroy the value of human skills; it is going to raise skill requirements—and demand more of them. And it is at this point that we can begin to get pessimistic. For, in addition to the fact that we do not have enough skilled workers to meet the present requirements of industry, is the even more frightening fact that—at our present rate of progress—we appear to be going backward instead of forward. Let me pinpoint this problem. Right now, there are about 9 million skilled workers in the United States. And when I talk about skilled workers, I mean the journeymen who can read and follow blueprints—who can build, install, control, maintain, and repair a machine or an electronics system. I mean tool makers, die sinkers, machinists, mechanics, repairmen, electronic technicians, maintenance men, machine-tool operators, sheet-metal workers, instrumentation experts, welders, patternmakers, electricians, and others in similar journeyman classifications.

The 9 million workers with these kinds of proficiencies—along with some 5 million professional and scientific personnel—have been called the “key” to America’s industrial production.

But, 250,000 of these skilled workers die or retire, or otherwise leave the labor force every year—and we are, at this time, replacing only 100,000 of them through apprenticeships, formal on-the-job training, and immigration. This means that we are currently running up a skilled manpower deficit of 150,000 workers a year. In the next few years, we are going to come face to face with a really serious crisis in manpower—a crisis that will have had its origin in the low depression birthrates of the 1930’s. The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that by 1965, we are going to need 137 professional and technical men, 122 managers and officials, 127 clerical and sales people, and 122 skilled craftsmen for every 100 we have today. And here is where we get hooked on the horns of a national dilemma. Although our population will increase by 18 million people by 1965, the greatest proportion of this increase will come in the age groups that are 45 and over or under 25 years of age. According to present

estimates, we are not going to have any increase in the number of men who are in what the Department of Labor calls the “prime” working ages between 25 and 44.

This gradual seeping away of the Nation’s skilled work force—if allowed to continue—threatens more than the living standards of our fast-growing population. More is at stake here than mere creature comforts. What is really threatened is our security and safety as a free people.

For many years, we discounted the possibility that the Russians could ever match us industrially. We assumed that because communism was inherently vicious in its lack of regard for human life and individual dignity, it must also be inherently incapable of mobilizing an effective work force. Well, now we know differently. As you may recall, the economic schedule of the Russian Government provides for the highest rate of per capita production in Europe by 1965—and in the world by 1970. Although some experts doubt the ability of the Russian economy to reach these goals, I feel that in view of past accomplishments, it is safer to overestimate than to underestimate future Russian potential.

The challenge of Soviet progress, when added to our foreseeable problems of internal growth, means that we must—not in 1 year, 3 years, or 5 years, but right now—begin to plan and implement programs that will enlarge and strengthen this Nation’s corps of skilled, scientific, professional, and technical manpower. This means, first, that we must make the fullest possible use of all our manpower—and that, of course, includes our womanpower. In fact, as machines continue to take over the heavier jobs in industry, those remaining can—in most cases—be performed as easily by women as by men. And also while the supply of men in the prime working ages will, as we have seen, remain stationary over the next few years, the number of women in this age group—and in the labor force—will continue to grow. Thus, the skills and aptitudes of women must be more fully developed in the future than they have in the past.

Second, it means that we can no longer afford to indulge in senseless emotional prejudices—that we must remove all barriers to the training and employment of minority groups.

Third, we must make more efficient use of the millions of men and women 45 but under 65 years of age.

And, fourth, we must accent the abilities rather than the disabilities of the estimated 2 million men and women who have suffered serious physical handicaps.

To tap all of these currently undeveloped reservoirs of skill, we may have to amend and enlarge much of our State and Federal legislation relating to workmen's compensation, rehabilitation, vocational retraining, and discrimination based on age and race.

And, quite frankly, we may also have to modify pension provisions in collective bargaining contracts where, and if, they discourage the employment of older workers. I am not, of course, suggesting that we should weaken these provisions. Quite the contrary; I am advocating an extension of the funding principle, and the strengthening of procedures that allow workers to transfer pension rights when they go from one company to another.

But even if we are successful in stretching our available labor supply by all these methods, we will not have solved our basic problem. For, in terms of numbers alone, the Communist orbit has a staggering population advantage that we can never hope to overcome.

I don't want to get too deeply involved in the questions that confront education today, but I do want to state my opinion that the time has come when we must reintroduce discipline, hard work, and high standards of excellence into all levels of the school system.

As Eli Ginzberg has pointed out, a large proportion of our young people are severely handicapped when they leave school and enter industry because they have not mastered the written and spoken word—and because they have no understanding of basic mathematics. These fundamentals are important because we can no longer limit job training to the requirements of a specific job. As our technology changes, the content of industrial job classifications will also change.

This means that workers will have to be increasingly flexible, and that vocational training will have to be grounded more firmly on the fundamentals of mathematics, physics, engineering, and

electronics. For it is understanding of fundamentals that gives a worker flexibility, that makes it possible for him to change, and take on new skills as his job changes or as it requires new skills.

The sources of supply of skilled labor also need reevaluation, and, in some areas, vast expansion. Our standards and programs of apprenticeship are good, I think, as far as they go, but unfortunately they are not reaching enough industrial trainees.

Some people claim this is because our young people have a white-collar complex and don't want to enter formal training that prepares them for blue-collar jobs, no matter how skilled or well paid they may be. Industry, as a whole, seems to be aware of the value and need for a skilled labor force, but when we get down to the individual employer, we find that he either depends upon the hiring of workers that someone else has trained—or, if absolutely necessary, sets up limited programs designed to meet his own immediate requirements.

According to the latest figures for 1958, we have approximately 178,000 young people in training that meets the standards of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship. Because of the recession, that is several thousand fewer than we had in 1956 or 1957. And it appears to be far fewer than the number of workers who are being trained in industrial skills in Russia today. Recently, for example, the Soviets claimed to have trained 7½ million young workers as skilled hands in 500 narrowly specialized trades during the past 15 years. In 1955 alone, they turned out 92,000 engineering technicians—which is 7 times as many as we trained during the same year.

There is some question as to the authenticity or comparability of these statistics, but in the face of the realities of communism, here again I think it is safer to overestimate than to underestimate the caliber of the Soviet work force.

I am not suggesting, of course, that we wish to copy their system. But at the same time, I think we cannot ignore the spectacular results they have achieved in their technical schools, the so-called "technicums." It is a sad fact that in many of our own urban school systems, the trade schools—the technical high schools—have become the dumping place for the slow learners, the discipline problems, and, in general, the young people the other high

schools don't want. As a result, trade schools in many places symbolize educational failure—rather than educational achievement.

By way of contrast, Russian youth competes strenuously for the privilege of being selected for training in the technicums. And not only are most of the students paid—on the basis of grades—while learning, but when the shortages of manpower are anticipated in any given craft, the monetary rewards for learning that craft are increased.

Now whether or not we like the Russian system of education—and there are certainly many elements of rigidity and compulsion we do not like—we must admit that they have at least taken positive and affirmative action to meet their present and future manpower requirements. It is time for us to do likewise.

As a starting point, I would suggest that the Department of Defense add apprenticeship training provisos to every procurement contract. Many companies that subsist almost entirely on defense contracts—and this includes some of the biggest aircraft producers—are today recruiting (a polite word for "pirating") the skilled workers they need from other industries and are doing nothing to replenish the Nation's pool of skilled manpower. When the Bureau of Apprenticeship surveyed the aircraft industry 2 years ago, it found that 70 percent of the companies studied had no facilities for training apprentices. And these companies without apprenticeship programs, incidentally, employed more than half of the work force in the aircraft industry.

The International Association of Machinists and the United Automobile Workers tried to correct this disgraceful situation during the past year by putting the establishment of joint apprenticeship programs on the list of noneconomic demands that were drawn up for the aircraft negotiations in 1958. The results were negative. Not one single new apprenticeship clause was negotiated. And—let us face facts—this is not the kind of an issue for which we can expect the membership to go out on strike. So we had to drop it, even though we recognize that the supply and quality of skilled workers in this industry may one day mean the difference between victory or defeat in our struggle with the Soviet Union.

The lesson of the 1958 negotiations in the aircraft industry is that organized labor cannot proceed unilaterally toward a solution of this problem. It appears rather that the initiative must rest with the agency that controls procurement. And if it will seize that initiative, we will most certainly support it every step of the way.

Another source of skilled labor supply that should be more fully explored is, of course, the technical institutes and junior colleges. In recent years, there has been encouraging growth in the number of such institutions equipped to train technicians for work in such fields as medicine, electronics, and engineering. But this growth has not come fast enough to keep pace with even our present needs. Therefore, I would also suggest Federal grants-in-aid—and technical scholarships—to stimulate further and faster growth of this type of semiprofessional training. If we, as a Nation, can afford to subsidize scores of private profit groups, we should also be able to subsidize our most precious national resource: the skill of our work force.

Four years ago, the National Manpower Council stated that "The Nation cannot afford to wait until crises compel us to consider how to improve and increase skills. The Nation's welfare requires that long-range programs for development of an adequate supply of skilled manpower be instituted now."

That statement was made in a spirit of urgency. Today that urgency has been compounded.

I think the time has come when we must try again to impress on our political leaders and our industrial compatriots the fact that strategic human skills—unlike strategic metals—cannot be stockpiled or taken out of cold storage when they are needed.

Today, the organized labor movement has many points in its program for the building of a better America. Some objectives are long range—some are short range—but few are more important than getting the right range on this problem of training and preserving the skills of the Nation's work force.

—A. J. HAYES

International Association of Machinists

Economic and Social Implications

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, produced by automation and the new technology, is carrying in its wake what one of my associates calls "the silent revolution"—shifts in employment patterns, shifts in industry patterns, shifts in production and unemployment patterns.

In the last 20 years, the shift away from agricultural employment, despite increased production of food and fiber, has become increasingly significant.

Shifts in the proportion and numbers of "blue collar" and "white collar" workers in the nonfarm labor force have also become more and more apparent. The percentage of white-collar workers has increased fourfold since the start of the century and the trend will continue at almost the same rate over the next 20 years. These white-collar classifications include service [workers], clerical workers, sales people, government workers, and those employed in trade.

Internal shifts in industrial employment have also developed. Engineers, scientists, and technicians have become more numerous, as research and development programs have emphasized their need and increased demand for such trained personnel. Fewer and fewer production workers have been required as the new technology has provided ways to replace them. The result has been an internal shift in manufacturing from production to nonproduction workers.

For example, the growth rate in employment of manufacturing production workers has lagged since 1953, and the number of such workers has fallen by more than 2 million. During this same period, however, nonproduction workers have increased by over one-third of a million. Scientific and technological developments have reduced manpower requirements for industry and have also shifted much of the manpower into service trades.

This shift to white-collar occupations is a move toward lower paying jobs. It has produced and will continue to produce a period in which employment will grow at a decreasing rate and wages and compensations will increase at a much lower rate.

These declining rates of growth in wages and compensation could have significant economic

and social implications. The first result would be a declining rate of consumption, with a resultant possibility of slowing down the internal shift of the labor force, as well as a slowing down of production. The number of blighted and distressed areas could rise. Wage structures could change.

The scientific revolution will continue to have many additional economic and social effects. Shifts in location of industry will continue. For example, the General Electric Co. has developed a plant in Appliance Park, Ky., where they have concentrated their appliance production. The Big Three in the auto industry have consolidated small-parts plants, since automation and other technological developments have made many such plants obsolete. Consider the economic and social problems growing out of this situation. Consolidation of employment and great productivity with fewer workers complicates the problem.

Closing such plants with relatively good wage levels, won for workers through collective bargaining by unions, destroys many jobs. The workers who are not absorbed into other jobs in the same industry are often forced into some of the lower paying, less-organized services and trades.

In addition to relocation and consolidation, scientific developments have caused another serious dislocation—the movement of single departments from one plant to newly consolidated plants. Such moves raise serious problems in terms of seniority practices. A 30-year man in the closed department may be out of a job while a 5-year man may be still working in another department. In some instances, this type of problem has been resolved; in others it has not.

Other problems affecting individual workers include changes in work habits and work content, attitudes toward the meaning of the new machines on the basis of past work experience, and insecurity from watching the change in job patterns. Consider, for example, a tool and die maker with 30 years' experience, who must adjust to a new type of machine-maintenance or machine-tending job, the type of employment which will become increasingly plentiful in industrially automated plants. Consider the psychological effect on a worker who sees much of his own judgment and value of his past work experience replaced by a machine. Consider the personal insecurity of a

worker on the job who sees departments closing, who hears of whole plants closing, and who watches his friends and neighbors become jobless, or sees them forced into other occupations.

For example, the State of Michigan could become a place with large-scale unemployment—a distressed area—even though a substantial number of cars may be produced in the future.

The unemployment problem produced by the new technology has become increasingly apparent. Production is increasing, but a larger number of goods are produced by fewer workers. Output per man-hour is rising. As a result, our future economy could be chugging along with higher production rates with large-scale unemployment—4 to 5 percent of the labor force, instead of a more normal 2 to 3 percent.

The economic and social problems created by these changes require adequate and carefully studied solutions. Some say that needs and demands will automatically rise, displaced workers will fill new jobs and produce a greatly expanded output; that in the coming decade, we will have a labor shortage because there will be fewer workers in the age group of 25 to 44 years; that the desire for more education and increased educational requirements will automatically lead to an increased number of youngsters in schools and colleges.

In the long run, some of these ideas may turn out to be correct. In the interim, some realistic attention must be given to the economic and social problems of the scientific revolution. Some careful policy decisions must be made. I would suggest that they be directed toward some of the following goals:

1. A full-employment economy which would provide job opportunities to all who are able and willing to work. Action directed toward creating a full-employment economy would do much to provide other job opportunities for those displaced by technological changes. [This will not happen automatically.]

2. Separation pay, transportation allowances, and paid retraining for workers from departments and plants which have been closed. Unions are devoting more attention to these problems. Some progress in this direction has been made in the

railroad industry. In the mass production industries, however, much more needs to be done.

3. Specific aid and assistance to areas of increasing economic distress. This will do much to help areas where growing unemployment is caused by technological changes as well as migration of plants.

4. Reorientation of our attitude toward education. The need for technical training institutes, 2-year community colleges supported by public school systems, and for increased aid to school systems at all levels of education.

5. Shorter workweeks or a decreased number of hours worked per year. Many unions have announced their intention to work in this important area of collective bargaining.

6. Leisure-time activities for workers on short workweeks and for retired workers. Whether this area is the responsibility of the company, the union, the local community, or the Federal Government, the problems have already become evident.

I have suggested only a few of the many areas needing particular attention to give some indication of the variety of problems requiring solution for the future.

As a Nation, we cannot afford to ignore these economic and social problems. They have already multiplied in intensity, scope, and variety at a rate that staggers the imagination. The range of implications—from the possibility of total destruction of civilization to the need to create more security for an individual worker—should excite all the ingenuity and inventiveness at our command. We cannot afford to look to the past to find solutions for these problems. Many of them have never [arisen] before. We cannot afford to think of them in terms of today's balanced budget that can mean tomorrow's destruction. We must, as a Nation, recognize that the economic and social implications of today's scientific challenge require an active response with a magnitude and scope as large and impressive as the scientific developments themselves.

—STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organization

Union Wage Scales of Local-Transit Operating Employees, 1958

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE SCALES of union local-transit operating employees in cities of 100,000 or more population advanced 6 percent, or 12.5 cents, between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, according to the annual study of union scales in the local-transit industry by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Approximately 95 percent of the transit employees included in the study had their pay scales increased during the year. Advances varied from 10 to 14 cents an hour for nearly a third of the workers and amounted to 20 or more cents for slightly more than a fourth.² Scales rose 5 cents an hour for a tenth of the operators.

Union hourly scales on July 1, 1958, averaged \$2.21 for all operators of local-transit equipment.³ Negotiated rates of \$2.10 to \$2.35 an hour were in effect for nearly three-fifths of the transit operators.

Straight-time weekly work schedules were incorporated in labor-management contracts applicable to 94 percent of the operating employees included in the study. Such schedules varied from 40 to 54 hours and averaged 40.7 hours. A 40-hour workweek was predominant in the industry and applied to 4 of every 5 workers.

Scale Increases

Of the contracts in effect on July 1, 1958, in the 52 cities studied, nearly two-thirds were negotiated for a term of 2 or more years. Such multi-year contracts generally provided for one or more interim increases or for cost-of-living escalation. However, only those scale changes that actually became effective between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, were included in the current survey. Some of the rate adjustments were provided for in contracts negotiated prior to July 1957. Deferred increases scheduled to take effect subsequent to July 1, 1958, were excluded from the current survey. Thus, the scale changes presented in this article do not reflect the total wage advances negotiated in individual agreements during the survey year.

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees rose 6 percent

between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, as a result of upward adjustments in wage scales during this period. This increase was the highest annual gain recorded in the last 6 years and advanced the Bureau's index to 61.2 percent above the 1947-49 level (table 1).

Pay scale revisions were effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1958, for 94 percent of the 1-man car and bus operators, 85 percent of the 2-man car operators, and 96 percent of the elevated and subway operators. During the year, union hourly scales, on the average, rose 8.6 percent for elevated and subway operators, 5.7 percent for 1-man car and bus operators, and 5.1 percent for 2-man car operators. On a cents-per-hour basis, the advance in average scales amounted to 18 cents for elevated and subway operators, 12 cents for 1-man car and bus operators, and 10 cents for 2-man car operators.

Increases in wage scales varied from 2 to 21 cents an hour for 1-man car and bus operators. Gains of 10 cents were recorded for a sixth of these workers, of 11 to 14 cents for a slightly larger pro-

¹ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this article is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1958, and covers approximately 70,000 local-transit operating employees in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Trackmen and maintenance workers were excluded from the study. Operating employees of municipally owned transit systems were included, if unions acted as the bargaining agents. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of local-transit operating employees in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities in the two smaller size groups included in the study were weighted in order to compensate for cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. Detailed summary information will be included in the forthcoming BLS Bull. 1244.

² For ease of reading, in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals are designated as 10 to 14 cents, 5 to 6 percent, etc., instead of using the more precise terminology, "10 and under 14 cents, 5 and under 6 percent," etc.

³ Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, were based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1958. Individual scales were weighted by the number of union members at each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in the classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1957 to July 1, 1958, were, however, based on comparable quotations for the various classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current (1958) survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, was similarly constructed.

Data from the 1957 survey appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, pp. 284-287, and in BLS Bull. 1229.

portion, and of 20 or more cents for nearly a fourth. In contrast, there were hourly increases of 18 to 20 cents for a fifth of the operating employees on elevated and subway equipment, increases of 20 or more cents for nearly two-thirds, and of less than 5 cents for most of the remaining workers. Most of the 2-man operators had their hourly rates raised by 10 cents.

On a percentage basis, the scale increases for operators of 1-man cars and buses reflected gains of 5 to 6 percent for approximately a fourth and of 9 percent or more for a slightly larger group. The advances for elevated and subway operators ranged from 9 to 11 percent for almost four-fifths and 11 or more percent for nearly one-tenth. About two-thirds of the operators on 2-man cars had scale increases of 5 to 6 percent.

Current Wage Scales

Negotiated pay scales for local-transit operators generally provided for length-of-service differentials—an entrance rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate.⁴ Although the time intervals between rate steps varied among cities, 3 or 6 months of employment was the typical period during which the entrance or beginning rate applied. Length of service was not a determining factor in two cities (San Francisco and Scranton) where only single rates were specified.

Entrance or starting rates for 1-man car and bus operators in the cities studied varied from \$1.47 an hour in Charlotte, N.C., to \$2.45 in San Francisco. The lowest maximum or top rate for these operators was \$1.57 in Charlotte, and the highest was \$2.55 for multiunit car operators in Boston. Entrance rates of \$2 or more were recorded in half of the cities studied. Top rates ranged from \$2 to \$2.25 in approximately 2 of every 5 cities; they were \$2.25 or more in 1 of every 4 cities. The spread between entrance and top rates was 10 cents in 1 of every 4 cities and exceeded this amount in almost as many.

Union scales for local-transit operating employees in cities of 100,000 or more population averaged \$2.21 an hour as of July 1, 1958. Operators of 1-man cars and buses, who accounted for almost 9 of every 10 local-transit operators,

had scales averaging \$2.20 an hour. Hourly scales for elevated and subway operators, who represented about 1 of every 10 transit workers, averaged \$2.29 and those for motormen and conductors on 2-man cars, \$2.15. The current survey showed 2-man car operations in only 4 cities, compared with 12 cities in 1949.

About three-fifths of the 1-man car and bus operators were covered by labor-management agreements stipulating rates of \$2.10 to \$2.35 an hour; a fifth had scales of \$2.35 or more, and only 3 percent had rates of less than \$1.75 an hour. Hourly rates ranging from \$2 to \$2.15 were in effect for all but about a sixth of the workers on 2-man cars. Approximately a fifth of the elevated and subway operators were concentrated at each of 3 rate intervals—\$2.15 to \$2.20, \$2.30 to \$2.35, and \$2.50 or more.

City and Regional Rate Differences

City and regional averages, designed to show current rate levels, are, of course, affected not only by the wide variation of scales among the individual cities, but also by variations in the proportions of union members at each of the graduated scales within cities. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of workers employed. Therefore, even though all negotiated rates in 2 areas may be identical, the averages for each of the 2 areas may differ.

Among the 52 cities studied, average hourly scales varied from \$1.57 in Charlotte to \$2.44 in Chicago. Scales averaged less than \$1.75 in 5 cities, \$1.75 to \$2 in 13 cities, \$2 to \$2.25 in 23 cities, and \$2.25 or more in 11 cities.

Table 1. Indexes of union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, 1929-58

[1947-49 = 100]			
Date	Index	Date	Index
1929: May 15.....	52.4	1944: July 1.....	69.1
1930: May 15.....	52.9	1945: July 1.....	69.9
1931: May 15.....	52.9	1946: July 1.....	81.9
1932: May 15.....	51.9	1947: Oct. 1.....	92.4
1933: May 15.....	(¹)	1948: Oct. 1.....	101.7
1934: May 15.....	50.4	1949: Oct. 1.....	105.9
1935: May 15.....	52.3	1950: Oct. 1.....	110.9
1936: May 15.....	52.7	1951: Oct. 1.....	118.2
1937: May 15.....	55.2	1952: Oct. 1.....	127.0
1938: June 1.....	56.8	1953: July 1.....	129.9
1939: June 1.....	57.2	1954: July 1.....	136.4
1940: June 1.....	57.9	1955: July 1.....	140.4
1941: June 1.....	60.0	1956: July 1.....	145.9
1942: July 1.....	64.4	1957: July 1.....	152.1
1943: July 1.....	68.6	1958: July 1.....	161.2

⁴ This so-called top rate becomes the employee's basic scale after a specified period of employment with the company.

¹ Information not available.

Table 2. Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees by region,¹ July 1, 1958

Region ¹	Average rate per hour			
	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and buses	Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars	Elevated and subway operators
United States.....	\$2.21	\$2.20	\$2.15	\$2.29
New England.....	2.22	2.21	-----	2.28
Middle Atlantic.....	2.22	2.21	2.03	2.27
Border States.....	2.11	2.11	-----	-----
Southeast.....	1.78	1.78	-----	-----
Great Lakes.....	2.33	2.33	-----	2.33
Middle West.....	2.13	2.13	-----	-----
Southwest.....	1.94	1.92	2.12	-----
Mountain.....	1.90	1.90	-----	-----
Pacific.....	2.27	2.28	2.21	-----

¹ The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Pay scales were increased during the year ending July 1, 1958, in all of the cities included in the survey, except Philadelphia. The increases varied from 2 cents an hour for bus drivers in Omaha, Nebr., to 21 cents for some of the bus and subway operating employees in New York City. The most frequent increments were 5 and 10 cents; each of these amounts were reported in about a fifth of the cities. Advances of 14 or more cents an hour were applicable for at least some of the transit operators in 10 of the cities studied.

Grouping the cities according to population size showed that average hourly scales varied widely within each population group. The average scale for the cities having 1,000,000 or more population was \$2.30, 4 cents higher than the average for the group with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population. Cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group averaged \$2.09 and those in the smallest city size group studied (100,000 to 250,000 population), \$1.93 an hour. The spread between the highest and lowest city averages was widest (58 cents) for the smallest city size group and narrowest (32 cents) for the largest city size group.

² The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for local-transit operating employees was first studied by the Bureau in July 1954. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to secure information on the various benefits provided or on the expenditures for such benefits.

Overlapping of average scales existed among cities in various population groups. For example, average hourly scales for all but 2 of the cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population were higher than the \$2.12 average for 1 of the cities in the group with 1,000,000 or more population.

On a regional basis, average hourly rates of local-transit employees were highest in the Great Lakes region (\$2.33), followed by the Pacific Lakes region (\$2.27) (table 2). Averages for the New England and the Middle Atlantic regions exceeded the \$2.21 national average by 1 cent. Rates in the Southeast averaged the least, \$1.78 an hour.

Related Wage Practices

Standard Workweek. All but eight of the cities studied reported standard weekly work schedules after which premium overtime was paid. These schedules affected 94 percent of the local-transit operators and averaged 40.7 hours on July 1, 1958, compared with 41.1 on July 1, 1957. This decline resulted primarily from a reduction in hours in three cities.

Slightly more than four-fifths of the transit operators were on a 40-hour week; this work schedule applied to a like proportion of the 1-man car and bus operators, seven-tenths of the 2-man car operators, and all of those on elevated and subway equipment. Workweeks of 44 and 48 hours were in effect, respectively, for 4 and 5 percent of the operators on 1-man cars and buses, and the latter schedule was applicable to 29 percent of those on 2-man cars.

Insurance and Pension Plans. Provisions for one or more health, insurance, or pension benefits² were incorporated in labor-management contracts covering about 9 of every 10 local-transit operators. The development of these programs has been widespread and the coverage has increased since World War II. Plans providing health and insurance protection financed jointly by employees and employers covered about seven-tenths of the local-transit operating employees and pension plans were found in contracts covering almost six-tenths.

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Federal Classified Employees' Salary Changes, 1955-58

BASIC PAY SCALES of Federal employees whose salaries were determined by the Classification Act were raised by an average of 10.1 percent,¹ by legislation enacted by the 85th Congress in June 1958. This general pay raise, retroactive to the first pay period of January 1958, was the first change in salary scales under the Classification Act since 1955, except for an increase in the maximum salaries for grades 17 and 18 in 1956.² (See table 1.) During the period intervening between these general pay increases, average salary rates rose about 1 percent as a result of in-grade or automatic length-of-service adjustments, while changes in the proportion of workers in various pay grades added about 6 percent to average salaries. Hence, the total rise in average salary rates from July 1955 to July 1958, reflecting both the effect of legislation and in-grade pay increases, amounted to 11 percent, and the total rise in average salaries, affected by those factors plus changes in the proportion of workers in various pay grades, was 17.4 percent. The increase in average salary rates resulting from in-grade adjustments was concentrated in the year ending July 1958 and was traceable mainly to a new

policy of hiring workers in certain fields at rates above the minimum for their grade. The increase in average salaries attributable to changes in the grade composition of the Federal labor force was spread over the 3-year period.

Over the period from mid-1955 to mid-1958, all three measures of Federal Classified employees' salaries rose more than the 8-percent advance in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index. However, two measures of Federal pay—basic pay scales and average salary rates—rose less than the earnings of women office employees in private industry (whose increases in certain major labor markets ranged from 13.7 to 16.4 percent) and less than the average hourly earnings of factory production workers (13.7 percent).³ The third measure of Federal pay—average salaries—increased less than the earnings of railway office employees (28.2 percent), but more than the earnings of women office workers in industry generally. The average salary figure for Federal workers is appreciably affected by

¹ Each scale was raised 10 percent, rounded to multiples of \$5.

² For previous studies of salary trends of workers under the Classification Act, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (pp. 537-540); May 1952 (pp. 545-547); September 1953 (pp. 958-960); April 1955 (pp. 421-423); July 1957 (pp. 816-820); and Supplement to Reprint No. 2244, February 1958. Methods of constructing the indexes presented in this article were described in the May 1951 Monthly Labor Review.

³ The smaller increase in weekly earnings of factory production workers was due to the temporary reduction in their hours of work during late 1957 and early 1958.

Table 1. Indexes of basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries¹ of Federal classified employees, 1939-58

(Average 1947-49=100)

Period	Basic pay scales			Average salary rates			Average salaries		
	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial
August 1939.....	69.6	70.9	62.0	68.2	69.3	59.5	(¹) 61.4	(¹) 64.2	(¹) 58.7
June 30, 1945.....	70.4	71.0	68.3	² 69.0	² 69.4	² 65.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
July 1, 1946.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	90.6	90.8	88.8	87.7	87.5	90.2
July 1, 1947.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	92.3	92.5	90.3	92.3	92.6	90.2
July 15, 1948.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	103.5	103.5	104.4	103.1	103.0	104.3
July 1, 1949.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	104.2	104.0	105.3	104.6	104.5	105.4
July 1, 1950.....	107.7	107.4	109.2	109.6	109.4	112.2	112.6	112.3	112.8
July 8, 1951.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.3	118.8	123.8	121.4	120.6	125.3
July 1, 1952.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.6	119.0	124.7	124.0	123.0	127.2
July 1, 1953.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	120.7	120.0	126.1	127.1	126.3	129.1
July 1, 1954.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	121.8	121.1	127.3	129.4	128.8	129.3
July 1, 1955.....	(¹)	³ 127.0	(¹)	(¹)	³ 130.6	(¹)	(¹)	³ 140.2	(¹)
July 1, 1956.....	(¹)	127.0	(¹)	(¹)	130.5	(¹)	(¹)	141.8	(¹)
July 1, 1957.....	(¹)	127.0	(¹)	(¹)	130.6	(¹)	(¹)	144.8	(¹)
July 1, 1958.....	(¹)	139.8	(¹)	(¹)	145.0	(¹)	(¹)	164.6	(¹)

¹ Basic pay scales reflect only statutory changes in salaries, while average salary rates show in addition the effect of merit or in-grade salary increases. Average salaries measure the effect not only of statutory changes in basic pay scales and in-grade salary increases but the effect of changes in the proportion of workers employed in the various pay grades.

² Estimated by assuming the same distribution of employees among grades and steps within grades in 1945 as in 1939. Since there was little or no increase in average rates because of in-grade increases during this period, it

was assumed that the change in basic pay scales was virtually the same as in average salary rates.

³ Not available.

⁴ Index discontinued, as the general schedule now covers all Classification Act employees.

⁵ Data have been adjusted to include those employees formerly under the CPC schedule who are now covered by the general schedule; about two-thirds of the employees were transferred to wage-board classifications and the remaining one-third to the general schedule.

Table 2. Percent distribution of general schedule employees by grade, selected periods, 1939-58

General schedule grade	August 1939	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958
1.....	13.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
2.....	18.1	19.3	14.5	16.6	11.5	10.9	8.9	7.2	5.8
3.....	14.7	22.8	20.6	21.8	21.0	20.9	21.4	20.8	19.5
4.....	11.5	13.6	14.8	13.9	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.8	16.9
5 and 6.....	17.2	13.9	14.8	14.5	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.7	15.7
7 and 8.....	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.6
9 and 10.....	6.8	7.6	9.2	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.6	11.3
11.....	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.6
12 through 15.....	4.4	4.7	6.9	6.6	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.9	11.1
16 through 18.....			(¹)	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees.....	234,067	893,653	701,824	885,925	1,864,126	886,512	908,535	927,822	921,153

¹ Revised.² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, totals may not equal 100.

changes in grade composition, whereas the change in pay of office workers in industry excluded the effects of shifts in employment among positions.

Table 3. Percent increases in Federal classified employees' salaries, in average earnings of factory production workers and office employees, and in the CPI, 1939-58 and 1955-58

Item	August 1939 ¹ to July 1958	July 1955 to July 1958
Federal classified employees:		
Basic pay scales (affected by legislation only).....	97.2	10.1
Average salary rates (affected by legislation and in-grade increases).....	109.2	11.0
Average salaries (affected by legislation, in- grade increases, and changes in occupational or grade composition of classified employees).....	156	17.4
Factory production workers:		
Average weekly earnings.....	262	9.4
Average hourly earnings (excluding overtime).....	232	13.7
Office employees:		
All railway office employees (straight-time monthly earnings) ²	168	28.2
Division officers, assistants, and staff assist- ants.....	129	21.9
Chief clerks and other supervisors ³	135	23.9
Other clerical employees ⁴	177	28.5
Women office clerical employees, selected cities (straight-time weekly salaries): ⁵		
Boston.....	(⁶)	14.3
New York City.....	(⁶)	15.3
Philadelphia.....	(⁶)	16.4
Atlanta.....	(⁶)	16.1
Dallas.....	(⁶)	14.8
Memphis.....	(⁶)	13.7
Chicago.....	(⁶)	15.2
Cleveland.....	(⁶)	19.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	(⁶)	13.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	(⁶)	14.8
Portland, Oreg.....	(⁶)	14.5
San Francisco-Oakland.....	(⁶)	14.6
Consumer Price Index.....	110	8.0

¹ Data for factory production workers and for railway office employees was computed from July 1939.

² Computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics from Interstate Commerce Commission M-300 reports. The average was computed by dividing total compensation for straight time actually worked by the number of employees who received pay during the month.

³ Includes professional and subprofessional assistants, supervisory or chief clerks (major departments), chief clerks (minor departments), assistant chief clerks, and supervising cashiers.

⁴ Includes clerks and clerical specialists, clerks, mechanical device operators (office), stenographers and secretaries, stenographers and typists, traveling auditors or accountants, and messengers and office boys.

⁵ Survey periods were as follows: Boston, April 1955 and September 1957; New York City, March 1955 and April 1958; Philadelphia, November 1954 and October 1957; Atlanta, March 1955 and May 1958; Dallas, September 1954 and October 1957; Memphis, February 1955 and January 1958; Chicago, April 1955 and April 1958; Cleveland, October 1954 and June 1958; Minneapolis-St. Paul, November 1954 and January 1958; Los Angeles-Long Beach, March 1955 and March 1958; Portland, Oreg., April 1955 and April 1958; San Francisco-Oakland, January 1955 and January 1958.

⁶ Data not available.

1958 Legislative and In-Grade Increases

The Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958⁴ was signed by the President on June 20, 1958. Like the 1955 act, it provided for retroactive payment of the increased scales; the new rates were made effective from the first pay period in January 1958. This act and other legislation passed in May 1958 also raised the pay of certain other Federal workers whose rates are determined directly by congressional action.⁵

The rise in classified employees' average salary rates from mid-1957 to mid-1958 resulting from an increase in the proportion of workers at the higher pay steps within a grade was concentrated in the higher pay grades. It occurred despite an increase in the number of workers employed in these grades; the entrance rates at which new workers usually start ordinarily would reduce average salaries within a grade. In December 1957, the Civil Service Commission increased rates within certain scientific and engineering occupations for all employees, even those newly hired, to the top step of their respective grades; it was this action that was responsible for most of the rise in average salary rates traceable to in-grade pay increases.⁶

⁴ Public Law 462, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

⁵ These workers included legislative and judicial employees, employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration, the Foreign Service, the Postal Field Service, and the Armed Forces. Most of the changes affecting the Postal Field Service were made in a bill signed in May which provided increases averaging 7½ percent, plus an additional 2½ percent "temporary" cost-of-living increase for workers in the 6 lowest grades; however, Public Law 462 extended the cost-of-living increase to the remaining grades of the Postal Field Service. Compensation of members of the armed services was increased by from 6 to 47 percent, depending on length of service and rank, by another bill also signed in May. The pay of "blue-collar" employees of the Federal Government was not affected by these bills since Congress has delegated authority to set their pay to wage boards.

⁶ For a description of the Civil Service regulations raising pay to the top of the grade, see Wage Chronology No. 13, Federal Classification Act Employees, Supplement No. 2, 1952-58 (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, pp. 1382-1389).

Changes in Employment Among Grades

As indicated earlier, a substantial part of the increase in average salaries between mid-1955 and mid-1958 was traceable to an increase in the proportion of workers in the higher salaried grades (table 2). The most notable changes were a reduction in the proportion of workers classified in grade GS-2, from 11 to 6 percent of all classified workers, and an advance in the proportion in grades 12 through 15 from 8 to 11 percent.

A statement by the chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Harris Ellsworth, before the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in December 1958 mentioned a number of technological and functional factors that have contributed to changes in grade composition of the Civil Service during the period since the early 1940's. He stated that "The adoption of improved operating methods and techniques and the mechanization of work processes have influenced grade

patterns in the Federal service over a period of years. Routine tasks best lend themselves to mechanization, and thousands of lower grade positions have disappeared because of photocopy equipment, letter-writing machines, microfilm, addressing machines, and data-processing equipment. . . . As the Government has been forced to hire additional scientists in such advanced fields as physics, electronics, and aeronautics, the average grade level has been influenced accordingly." He also pointed out that with development of a tight labor market, there has been a shift in classification of positions in borderline cases. Finally, Mr. Ellsworth indicated that during the depression of the 1930's, Government employees' positions were classified very conservatively to maintain some balance between Government and private salaries but that, subsequently, as industrial salaries increased more rapidly than the salaries of employees in the Government service, a more liberal approach to classification had been adopted.

Table 4. Minimum and average salaries¹ of Federal classified employees, by grade, selected periods, 1939-58

General schedule grade	August 1939	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958	Percent change to July 1, 1958, from—				
							August 1939	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1957
1: Minimum salary rate....	\$1,180	\$2,200	\$2,500	\$2,690	\$2,690	\$2,690	180.8	34.5	18.4	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	1,223	2,356	2,596	2,913	2,951	3,200	166.6	38.4	25.6	11.9	10.5
2: Minimum salary rate....	1,440	2,450	2,750	2,960	2,960	3,255	126.0	32.9	18.4	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	1,489	2,639	2,861	3,186	3,155	3,498	134.9	32.6	22.3	9.8	10.9
3: Minimum salary rate....	1,620	2,650	2,950	3,175	3,175	3,495	115.7	31.9	18.5	10.1	10.1
Average salary.....	1,683	2,866	3,119	3,446	3,433	3,804	126.0	32.7	22.0	10.4	10.8
4: Minimum salary rate....	1,800	2,875	3,175	3,415	3,415	3,755	108.6	30.6	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	1,867	3,103	3,398	3,738	3,737	4,126	121.0	33.0	21.4	10.4	10.4
5: Minimum salary rate....	2,000	3,100	3,410	3,670	3,670	4,040	102.0	30.3	18.5	10.1	10.1
Average salary.....	2,099	3,405	3,681	4,129	4,128	4,570	117.7	34.2	24.2	10.7	10.7
6: Minimum salary rate....	2,300	3,450	3,795	4,080	4,080	4,490	95.2	30.1	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	2,414	3,780	4,111	4,566	4,541	5,031	108.4	33.1	22.4	10.2	10.8
7: Minimum salary rate....	2,600	3,825	4,205	4,525	4,525	4,980	91.5	30.2	18.4	10.1	10.1
Average salary.....	2,704	4,154	4,495	4,960	4,967	5,471	102.3	31.7	21.7	10.3	10.1
8: Minimum salary rate....	2,900	4,200	4,620	4,970	4,970	5,470	88.6	30.2	18.4	10.1	10.1
Average salary.....	3,020	4,553	4,942	5,499	5,437	5,945	96.9	30.6	20.3	8.1	9.3
9: Minimum salary rate....	3,200	4,600	5,060	5,440	5,440	5,985	87.0	30.1	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	3,268	4,923	5,346	5,825	5,861	6,400	95.9	31.2	20.8	10.9	10.2
10: Minimum salary rate....	3,500	5,000	5,500	5,915	5,915	6,505	85.9	30.1	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	3,620	5,279	5,741	6,344	6,348	6,959	92.2	31.8	21.2	9.7	9.6
11: Minimum salary rate....	3,800	5,400	5,940	6,390	6,390	7,030	85.0	30.2	18.4	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	3,974	5,734	6,230	6,768	6,862	7,520	91.7	32.9	22.3	12.6	11.0
12: Minimum salary rate....	4,600	6,400	7,040	7,570	7,570	8,330	81.1	30.2	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	4,797	6,759	7,360	7,975	7,952	8,999	87.6	33.1	22.3	12.8	13.2
13: Minimum salary rate....	5,000	7,600	8,360	8,990	8,990	9,890	76.0	30.1	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	5,193	7,931	8,652	9,381	9,388	10,593	82.9	33.6	22.4	12.9	12.8
14: Minimum salary rate....	6,500	9,800	10,600	11,320	11,320	12,355	74.7	29.0	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	6,850	9,150	9,880	10,682	10,710	12,042	75.8	31.6	21.9	12.7	12.4
15: Minimum salary rate....	8,000	10,000	10,800	11,610	11,610	12,770	59.6	27.7	18.2	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	8,400	10,577	11,245	12,034	12,063	13,513	59.7	27.8	20.2	12.3	11.7
16: Minimum salary rate....	(²)	11,200	12,000	12,900	12,900	14,190	(²)	26.7	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	(²)	11,232	12,044	13,125	13,189	14,657	(²)	30.5	21.7	11.7	11.1
17: Minimum salary rate....	(²)	12,200	13,000	13,975	13,975	15,375	(²)	26.0	18.3	10.0	10.0
Average salary.....	(²)	12,288	13,045	14,122	14,208	15,768	(²)	28.3	20.9	11.7	11.0
18: Minimum salary rate....	(²)	14,000	14,800	14,800	16,000	17,500	(²)	25.0	18.2	18.2	9.4
Average salary.....	(²)	14,000	14,800	14,800	16,000	17,500	(²)	25.0	18.2	18.2	9.4

¹ Average salaries were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step. In other words, they reflect the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the grade for each period.

² The minimum was computed by weighting equally the base pay for each of the 3 grades (SP-1, SP-2, and CAF-1) which were combined under the general schedule.

³ Grades 16, 17, and 18 were created under the Classification Act of 1949 (Oct. 28, 1949).

Salary Changes Since 1939

The 1958 legislation brought the total increase in basic scales for Federal Classification Act employees to 97 percent since 1939 (table 3). Over the same period, in-grade pay increases also raised the level of compensation; together with legislative changes, these in-grade changes advanced average salary rates about 109 percent. Average salaries, reflecting not only these two factors but shifts in the proportion of workers in various pay grades, increased 156 percent. These measures of change can be compared with an increase of 110 percent in the Consumer Price Index, 168 percent in the monthly pay of railroad office employees, and 232 and 262 percent, respectively, in the hourly and

weekly pay of factory production workers. From the 1938-39 to the 1956-57 school year, urban teachers' salaries rose 132 percent.⁷

Salary increases since 1939 have varied widely among the various grades of the general schedule with the smallest proportionate increases taking place in the top grades and the largest in the lowest grades (table 4). Even if comparisons are limited to those grades in which significant numbers of workers are employed, increases in basic scales varied from about 75 percent in grades 13 and 14, to 126 percent in grade 2 and 116 percent in grade 3. Only the basic scales for the lowest 3 grades and average salaries for the lowest 5 grades kept pace with living costs.

—RUTH W. BENNY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

⁷ See Salaries of City Public School Teachers, 1955-57 (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, pp. 384-387).

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

NLRB Action in Excess of Its Power. The U.S. Supreme Court held¹ that a Federal district court has jurisdiction over a case brought to set aside a determination of the National Labor Relations Board that included professional employees, without their consent, in a bargaining unit with non-professional employees, since such determination is contrary to section 9(b)(1) of the Labor Management Relations Act.

A union of nonsupervisory professional employees at one of the company's plants petitioned the NLRB for certification as bargaining representative of such employees. In a hearing upon that petition, the Board found that nine employees were nonprofessional but they shared a close community of employment interests with the professional employees. The Board included those 9 employees within 1 unit with the 233 professional employees after denying the union's request for a vote among the professional employees to determine if a majority wished to be in such a unit. The Board then directed an election. A subsequent union motion to stop the election and amend the determination by excluding the nonprofessional employees from the unit was denied by the Board. The election was held and the union was certified as bargaining agent. Thereafter, the union brought this action in a Federal district court.

The district court found that the NLRB had disobeyed the express provisions of section 9(b)(1) of the LMRA in including nonprofessional and professional employees in the same unit without the consent of the latter and this had interfered with the rights of professional employees. The district court, therefore, set aside the Board's determination of the bargaining unit, the election, and the certification.

On appeal, the Board did not deny that it had acted in excess of its powers. Its argument was

limited to the contention that the district court had had no power to hear and determine this case. The court of appeals held that the district court had that power.

In affirming the decision of the court of appeals, the Supreme Court reasoned that although a Board certification order under section 9 of the LMRA is not a "final order" and therefore not subject to immediate² review under section 9(d)—the review provision of that act—this suit is not one to "review" a decision made by the Board within its power. Rather, the court deemed it an action to strike down an order made in excess of the Board's powers because it acted contrary to the specific prohibition in section 9(b)(1).

The court declared: "Where, as here, Congress has given a 'right' to the professional employees it must be held that it intended that right to be enforced . . ." The Court reasoned that Congress intended that the statutory provisions of the Judicial Code governing the general powers of the courts³ should control, and concluded that the district court had power here.

The dissenting justices reasoned that when Congress considered the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley amendments, it had evidence that delays pending time-consuming judicial review could hinder the primary objective of the act, which is to bring employers and employees together to resolve their differences through discussion. The dissenters stated that, therefore, section 9(d) of the National Labor Relations Act was enacted to provide "for review in the courts only after the election has been held and the Board has ordered the employer to do something predicated upon the results of an election" and the indirect and limited review provided in that section was continued in the Taft-Hartley amendments.

*Prepared in the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Leedom et al., constituting NLRB v. Kyne, of Buffalo Section, Westinghouse Engineers Association, Engineers and Scientists of America* (U.S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 15, 1958).

² However, the court noted that a certification order may be drawn into question by a petition for enforcement or review of an order restraining an unfair labor practice.

³ U.S.C. § 1337 (1952), 62 Stat. 931 (1948), which provides: "The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action or proceeding arising under any act of Congress regulating commerce or protecting trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies."

The dissenters reasoned that it was hardly possible that Congress should have intended to permit review by district courts of section 9(c) certification proceedings on the ground of unlawful action by the Board, while otherwise carefully limiting review of such proceedings in the courts of appeals to cases where an order to cease and desist from an unfair labor practice has been entered under section 10(c). The dissenters stated that since "the ingenuity of counsel will, after today's decision, be entirely adequate to the task of finding some alleged 'unlawful action' . . . sufficient to get a foot in a district court door" both "union and management will be able to use the tactic of litigation to delay the initiation of collective bargaining when it suits their purposes." Collective bargaining, the basic purpose of the LMRA, would thus be frustrated, the dissenters indicated.

Peaceful Recognition Picketing. A United States court of appeals held ⁴ that peaceful recognition picketing by a union representing only a minority of employees is not unlawful restraint and coercion under the Labor Management Relations Act, where no majority union has been certified by the NLRB as bargaining agent of the employees.

The union, which had been picketing the employer's establishments, continued to do so peacefully after it lost a representation election conducted at the instance of the employer. During that period, no union was certified as bargaining agent. The employer filed on unfair labor practice charge claiming that the picketing of the union after it lost the election violated section 8(b)(1)(A) of the LMRA. That section makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to restrain or coerce employees in the rights guaranteed them under section 7 of the act, among which is the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The NLRB, in an opinion herein reversed by the court, had found ⁵ that the picketing restrained and coerced the employees in the exercise of their right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing because the picketing was intended to impose economic injury on the employer so long as he refused to recognize the union and that any loss to the employer might reasonably jeopardize the employees' economic status. The Board concluded that as a result of such threatened effect the employees might be

influenced against their will to join the picketing union.

In reversing the Board's decision, the court stated that section "8(b)(1)(A) is inapplicable to peaceful picketing whether 'organizational' or 'recognitional' in nature, subject always to the limitations of [section] 8(b)(4)(C)" which makes picketing for recognition illegal if a union has already been certified as bargaining agent of the employees. The court reasoned that to hold otherwise would make section 8(b)(4)(C) entirely redundant. Moreover, the court indicated that if section "8(b)(1)(A) were made applicable to the practice of striking or picketing itself, rather than to the violent conduct which may accompany those practices, [section] 13, which prohibits interference with the right to strike except as specifically provided for elsewhere in the act, would effectively be expunged therefrom."

The dissenting judge reasoned that when sections 8(b)(1) and 7 are read together "it is immaterial whether the union restrains or coerces the employees directly or through the medium of the employer. For using the employer as an economic club does not protect the union from a charge of illegal coercion if such coercion in fact results."

Silent Secondary Boycott. The National Labor Relations Board held ⁶ that a union which should have known from past experience that its picketing would cause the employees of a neutral employer to stop work, if it remains silent when asked the purpose of picketing and the employees of the neutral employer then cease work, violates sections 8(b)(4)(A) and (B) of the LMRA even if the picket signs read "No dispute with any other employer."

Employees of a derrick operating corporation established a picket line at the gangway leading to a ship which was to be loaded with steel plates by one of the employer's derricks. Throughout the dispute, the pickets carried signs which stated: "No dispute with any other employer. Employees of Superior Derrick Corporation on strike for bet-

⁴ *International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. NLRB*, No. 14347 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 26, 1958).

⁵ *Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Curtis Brothers, Inc.*, 119 NLRB No. 33 (Oct. 30, 1957). See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1958, p. 62.

⁶ *Seafarers' International Union and Superior Derrick Corp.*, 122 NLRB No. 6 (Nov. 12, 1958).

ter wages, hours and conditions—Seafarers' International Union AFL-CIO." However, when some of the longshoremen hired by another employer to work on the ship asked the agent of the picketing union what the picketing was about, the agent did not reply to their questions. All the longshoremen then refused to cross the picket line, as members had done on a previous occasion at another location: longshoremen of the same locals had refused to cross the picket line of the Seafarers' Union established against the same derrick corporation, in which line the pickets had carried signs bearing the same legend.

The majority of the Board found that the picketing union violated section 8(b)(4)(A) and (B) of the LMRA by inducing and encouraging the longshoremen to engage in a concerted refusal to perform any services, with an object of forcing their employer to cease doing business with the derrick corporation and also forcing and requiring the derrick corporation to recognize and bargain with the picketing union although it was not the representative certified by the Board.

The majority of the Board reasoned: "The act forbids the inducement or encouragement of secondary employees to engage in a concerted refusal to work. Such inducement or encouragement can take many forms, depending on the factual situation. . . . It may . . . as here . . . result from no reply at all."

Dissenting as to the effect of the picketing at the wharf where the employer of the longshoremen and the derrick corporation "were commonly engaged in work," a Board member stated that the Seafarers' "entire course of conduct at this . . . location met the criteria for lawful common-situs picketing" set forth in the Board's opinion in the *Moore Dry Dock Co.* case.⁷

Although, the dissenting member would have dismissed the complaint on that ground alone, he also gave an alternative ground for so doing. He saw no warrant in the inference of the majority that despite the wording on the picket signs, that the Seafarers could reasonably anticipate the longshoremen would respect the picket line, absent

verbal explanations. Therefore, he found the element of inducement essential to a section 8(b)(4)(A) or (B) violation to be lacking.

In discussing the evidence required to show inducement, he declared: "Because this section constitutes a limitation upon the right to strike provided for in section 13 of the act, the evidence, in order to establish a violation, must fairly show that the union induced the secondary employees to quit work for their employer by actually representing that the scope of its dispute is with their employer rather than with the primary employer alone. However, neither section 8 (b) (4) (A) and (B), nor any other section in the statute, forbids secondary employees from supporting a union which is engaged in a primary dispute at a common situs by honoring a picket line. Nor does the statute make it unlawful for such a union to receive that support."

Because he believed that under the majority's opinion, the only way the Seafarers' Union could have avoided liability would have been to induce the longshoremen to disregard the otherwise lawful primary strike, the Board member concluded that if "the majority decision herein stands, a union's right to strike and picket at the common situs will be severely curtailed."

Strike Injunction Denied Airline. A Federal district court held⁸ that preliminary injunctive relief against a strike was not afforded by the Railway Labor Act in a case where negotiation, mediation, and other steps contemplated by that act were unable to break the deadlock in a controversy between a union and an employer. The court found that the union's position that it would not negotiate on jet aircraft until a binding agreement was reached on present aircraft was equal in good faith to the employer's position that it would not reach an agreement unless jets were included and that this dispute—the deadlock on which the processes of the act were unable to break—was one of substance.

The controversy which led to a strike call for November 25, 1958 commenced in June 1957 shortly prior to the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement between the employer and the union. Since that time, there had been proceedings between the parties under the Railway Labor Act, "including numerous and protracted conferences, mediation by the National Mediation

⁷ 92 NLRB 547, 551 (1950). If "a shipyard permits the owner of a vessel to use its dock for the purpose of readying the ship for its regular voyage by hiring and training a crew and putting stores aboard ship, a union representing seamen may then . . . [with certain limitations] lawfully picket in front of the shipyard premises to advertise its dispute with the shipowner."

⁸ *American Airlines, Inc. v. Air Line Pilots*, Civil Action No. 140-176 (oral opinion) (U.S.D.C., S.D., N.Y., Dec. 12, 1958).

Board, proffer and refusal of arbitration, [and] a report and recommendations by a Presidential Emergency Board." Despite these efforts, no agreement was reached on the issue upon which the drafting of the specific terms of a collective bargaining agreement depended. That was the question of whether there should first be agreement on propeller aircraft, which the company was then flying exclusively, and then on turbo-prop and jet aircraft, which it was acquiring in the near future, or whether the agreement entered into at that time should include both types of equipment. However, the parties had gone "through scores of meetings at which various aspects of wages, rules, and working conditions concerning piston aircraft were discussed . . . and a number of proposals were exchanged." After the issuance, on September 3, 1958, of the Emergency Board's report, the company submitted a new "opener" (written notice of intended change in agreement) on November 1, 1958.

The employer moved for a preliminary injunction to restrain the strike pending the hearing and determination of whether, among other things, a permanent injunction should be granted. A temporary restraining order, pending the hearing of the employer's motion, was granted. The court denied the employer's motion for the preliminary injunction and thus lifted the temporary strike bar. It reasoned that if a union fails to comply with the procedures of the Railway Labor Act which, in the case of disputes concerning contract bargaining, imposes merely compulsory steps but not compulsory agreement, a complying employer could be afforded injunctive relief. Such relief would there be required to "vindicate the processes of the Railway Labor Act,"⁹ since without such relief the act would be nullity. Therefore, the court did not deem such relief would be barred by the Norris-LaGuardia Act's anti-injunction provisions, as the union claimed.

The court noted, however, that in the present case the union "at least had gone through the procedural steps contemplated by the act up to the time of the report of the Emergency Board." Since the parties had come to the final impasse upon an issue of substance, the court stated that, once the Presidential Emergency Board had acted, there was no impediment to the union's right to strike after the act's 30-day cooling-off period.

The court indicated that to hold that this strike was prohibited because there was an obligation on the part of the union to bargain with respect to the company's "opener" submitted on November 1, 1958, "would mean that each new dispute on which the parties served appropriate 'openers' would set in motion the machinery of the Railway Labor Act all over again with respect to a dispute in which the procedures of the act had already been fully exhausted. Thus the right of the union or the employer to use the economic pressures of strike or lockout, which are forbidden only during a period when the parties have not fully performed their duties and obligations under the act, could be postponed indefinitely."

Union Racial Discrimination. A United States court of appeals held¹⁰ that Congress did not violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment by enacting the Railway Labor Act which stripped employees of their bargaining privileges as individuals and conferred that function upon a majority-elected representative over which the Negroes, although represented by the union, had no direct control because they were ineligible for membership under the union constitution.

Suit was brought by a group of Negro firemen seeking admission of themselves and others to membership in a union whose constitution limited membership to "white born" applicants.

The United States district court¹¹ denied these firemen relief on the grounds that the facts did not warrant the conclusion that the union exercised discrimination in its representation of the Negro firemen and that certification of the union by an agency of Congress as exclusive bargaining representative for the bargaining unit involved, which included persons who were not acceptable to membership under the constitution of the union, did not "change the character of the union from that of a private association to that of a Government agency." The due process clause

⁹ *Citing Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Chicago River and Indiana R.R. Co.*, 353 US 30 (1957). The Norris-LaGuardia Act did not prevent injunction in a grievance dispute strike where the dispute was pending before National Railroad Adjustment Board whose awards were final and binding.

¹⁰ *Oliphant v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, (C.A. 6, Nov. 26, 1958).

¹¹ *Oliphant v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, 156 F. Supp. 89 (U.S.D.C., N.D., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1957). See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1492. The U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari before judgment in the United States court of appeals, 355 U.S. 893, (U.S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 9, 1957).

was, therefore, held to be inapplicable to empower the court to grant the relief sought.

The court of appeals, in affirming the judgment of the district court, held that the factfindings made by the lower court on the question of discriminatory representation were supported by substantial evidence. Therefore, the appellate court viewed the issue before it as restricted to whether exclusion from membership in their collective bargaining representative based upon race is inherently a denial of the firemen's rights.

The appellate court indicated that if the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment includes a requirement of equal protection of the law by the Federal Government, that issue need not be decided here, since no agency of the Federal Government was responsible for the plight of the Negro firemen. In that regard, the court of appeals refused to accept what it termed the "fine spun" hypothesis advanced by the firemen that Congress itself violated the Fifth Amendment in its enactment of the Railway Labor Act without including therein a provision requiring a labor union which is duly elected as collective bargaining agent of a craft to extend membership privileges to all members of the craft, regardless of race.

Unemployment Compensation

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. The Ohio Supreme Court held¹² that supplemental unemployment benefit payments received pursuant to the terms of a collectively bargained plan constitute "remuneration for personal service" under the State unemployment insurance law and, as such, must be deducted¹³ from the benefits to which a claimant would otherwise be entitled under that statute. The court held also that an individual receiving such payments is not "totally unemployed" under that statute, which provides compensation for loss of remuneration due to total or partial unemployment.

¹² *United Steel Workers v. Doyle, Posey v. Tichenor*, (Ohio Sup. Ct., Dec. 3, 1958).

¹³ Remuneration in excess of \$2, increased to the next higher even multiple of \$1, must be subtracted from the amount to which an individual would have been entitled for 1 week of total unemployment. Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann., § 4141.30(C) (Supp. 1958), 4141.01(P) (1954).

¹⁴ Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann., § 4141.29 (Supp. 1958).

¹⁵ Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann., § 4141.01(M) (1954).

¹⁶ Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann., § 4141.01(H) (1954).

¹⁷ Citing *Social Security Board v. Nierotko*, 327 U.S. 358 (1946).

The claimant was an employee of the Republic Steel Corp. who had been laid off on August 1, 1957. His application for State unemployment insurance benefits was allowed, and he received \$33 plus a \$6 dependency allowance for the week ending September 7, 1957. Subsequently, when the claimant informed the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation that he had received \$31 under the terms of a supplemental unemployment benefits agreement between his employer and his union, the Bureau ordered him to repay \$29 of the State benefits.

In sustaining the determination of the Bureau and overruling the decisions of the lower courts, the State Supreme Court declared that (1) supplementary unemployment benefits were within the meaning of remuneration in the Ohio unemployment insurance statute which provides for "compensation for loss of remuneration due to total or involuntary partial unemployment . . ." ¹⁴ and (2) the receipt of such supplemental benefits brought the claimant outside the provision declaring an "individual to be 'totally unemployed' in any week during which he performs no services and with respect to such no remuneration is payable to him." ¹⁵ The court reasoned that "remuneration" is defined, in the statute as "all compensation for personal services," ¹⁶ and service means not only work actually done, but the entire employer-employee relationship for which compensation is paid to the employee by the employer. ¹⁷

The court found that the employee received remuneration thus defined and was, therefore, not totally unemployed, since "hourly work for hourly pay was by no means the sole feature of his employment contract. At no time during that week did he lose his status as an available employee. He retained his seniority; he retained his pension rights; he retained his right to severance pay; he performed the required service of reporting to his employer; and he was required to register and report for State compensation."

The fact that the supplemental unemployment benefit payments received by the claimant were actually made by a trustee of the fund, for whom the claimant had performed no services, was found by the court not to alter the fact that the payments were made for services rendered to the employer and were, therefore, remuneration since

the trustee simply paid the claims as instructed by the employer.

The concurring judge stated that all parties conceded at the time payments—computed on the basis of the employee's wages—were made to the trustee by the employer that they constituted remuneration. He concluded that such funds retained the character of remuneration when disbursed to employees who were not receiving their regular wages.

The dissenting judge asserted that the legislature had not expressed an intention that supplemental unemployment benefits be deducted from amounts that would otherwise be payable under the Unemployment Compensation Act since such benefit payments did not constitute remuneration under that act. He declared that remuneration must be for work done in the week in question.

An additional reason given by the dissenter to support his view that such payments are not remuneration was that, in effect, the employees, rather than the employer, were making the contributions to the fund under this plan because the "amount is determined by the hours of and payment is made at the time of and is part of the compensation of their work. Instead of making an additional payment to each employee for each hour worked, the employer, pursuant to the collective agreement of his employees, makes that payment to a fund established for the purpose

of [their] securing benefits in addition to those provided by the Unemployment Compensation Act."

Wages and Hours

Sunday Closing Law. The U.S. Supreme Court held¹⁸ that no substantial Federal question was presented by appeals from convictions under the Ohio Sunday closing law,¹⁹ despite contentions that this statute constituted an establishment of religion, or prohibition of the free exercise thereof, in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

The convictions in an Ohio lower court of storekeepers and clerks for opening and conducting business and for engaging in common labor, respectively, in violation of the State Sunday closing law, had been affirmed by both the intermediate court and the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The statute, while prohibiting common labor or business activity on Sunday, expressly provided that it was inapplicable "to work of necessity or charity, and does not extend to persons who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and abstain thereon from doing things prohibited on Sunday."

The State Supreme Court had rejected²⁰ the argument that the statute interferes with the freedom of religious worship or the free exercise of religious beliefs, stating that the policy of that law was based upon "the observed fact . . . that periods of rest from ordinary pursuits are requisite to the well-being normally and physically of a people." It concluded that, "The act would have had neither more nor less validity had any other day been adopted."

¹⁸ *Ullner v. Ohio; Kidd v. Ohio* (companion cases) (U. S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 8, 1958).

¹⁹ Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann., § 3773.24 (1954). This law prohibits the engaging in common labor or opening of a place of business on a Sunday with certain exceptions.

²⁰ *State v. Kidd; State v. Mills; State v. Leff; State v. Ullner*, 167 Ohio St. 521, 150 N.E. 2d 413 (Ohio Sup. Ct., Apr. 30, 1958).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 1, 1958

SIXTEEN American unions, led by the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union, joined in a 4-day international boycott of ships flying "flags of convenience" (i.e., those operated by owners in maritime nations but registered in other countries which allegedly have lower taxes and labor standards) called by the International Transportworkers Federation. (See also p. 186 of this issue.)

THE International Typographical Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers (Ind.) jointly announced a "mutual cooperation" agreement pledging them to "closely correlated" organizing and bargaining activities and establishing a \$100,000 fund to be used in situations involving both unions, which have long been jurisdictional rivals. (See also p. 186 of this issue.)

MEMBERS of the Machinists employed in 5 Hartford, Conn., area plants of the Pratt and Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corp. ratified an agreement negotiated on reopening of the existing contract, providing for wage increases of 7 to 12 cents an hour for 18,000 workers. The company also announced comparable (3 percent) pay raises for its 10,000 unorganized salaried employees.

December 2

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany, acting as arbitrator in a dispute between the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the American Merchant Marine Institute (representing East Coast ship operators), awarded the ships' officers improved vacations and pension and welfare benefits. A week later, the parties incorporated these terms in an agreement to run until June 16, 1961—the expiration date of West Coast contracts—in line with Mr. Meany's recommendation that maritime unions help eliminate "whipsawing." (See also p. 182 of this issue.)

December 3

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS (Ind.) signed a new agreement with the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, representing northern coal operators, which is terminable by either party on 60 days' notice on or after November 30, 1959. The contract terms include a \$2 daily pay raise (\$1.20 effective January 1 and 80 cents April 1, 1959), a 2-week vacation and \$200 vacation pay (formerly \$180), and a "protective wage clause" (not applicable to mines owned and operated by steel and utility companies)

pledging the operators not to buy or process coal mined under wages and working conditions below those provided in the contract.

The next day, the union signed a similar pact with the Southern Coal Producers' Association, representing operators in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

THE OHIO SUPREME COURT ruled that the State unemployment compensation law prohibits simultaneous receipt of State compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits because the SUB payments are remuneration "for services rendered to the employer." The cases, in which the opinions of lower courts (see Chron. item for Apr. 16, 1958, MLR, June 1958) were reversed, were *United Steelworkers v. Doyle*; *Posey v. Tichenor*. (See also p. 177 of this issue.)

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Denver ruled that a Federal district court, under the provisions of the Judicial Code which give the district courts jurisdiction of any civil action arising under statutes regulating interstate commerce, has jurisdiction of action by union members to compel their union to furnish them with financial reports required by the Taft-Hartley Act. However, the court held, the act does not give a district court jurisdiction of a suit by union members to compel their union to hold a valid election of officers. The case was *Adams v. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers*.

December 4

THE BUDD Co. announced agreement with the United Automobile Workers on their first master contract providing for wage increases of 19 to 27 cents an hour over the 3-year contract term and improved benefits for about 11,000 workers in the company's Philadelphia, Detroit, and Gary (Ind.) plants. The contract, which reportedly followed the Big Three automobile pattern (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958), will be supplemented by individual local contracts.

December 7

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES resumed operations after members of the International Association of Machinists ratified a 3-year contract which ended a 16-day strike by 6,700 ground employees. The agreement, retroactive to October 1, 1957, includes wage increases totaling 44 cents an hour for most workers, and a severance pay plan. The union had dropped a demand that mechanics promoted to supervisory jobs cease accumulating seniority as mechanics.

AT THE END of a 3-day meeting of the National Millinery Planning Board (a union-management organization), the secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters announced that the board had agreed to limit overtime work in the industry during the busy spring season in order to reduce the effects of seasonal fluctuations in demand. (See also p. 186 of this issue.) The board also decided on an industrywide vacation shutdown during the first 2 weeks in June.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYEES of The Washington Evening Star ended a 3-day strike by ratifying a 3-year contract calling for a \$14 weekly raise in top salary minimums, of which \$7 is retroactive to September 2, and a 2-step reduction in the workweek to 37½ hours, to be completed on December 8, 1959.

December 8

THE FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION reached an agreement, effective until January 20, 1960, with the Corning Glass Works for about 5,000 workers in the company's New York and Pennsylvania plants, calling for a 2.25-percent wage increase (minimum 5 cents an hour), as well as improvements in shift differentials and hospitalization benefits.

December 9

THE NEW YORK STATE Federation of Labor and the State CIO Council merged into the New York State AFL-CIO at a joint convention in New York City. The two California federations merged on the same day, and those in Idaho on December 16, leaving only New Jersey and Pennsylvania without merged labor organizations. (See also p. 185 of this issue.)

December 11

Clarifying the authority of the court-appointed, 3-member board of monitors of the Teamsters union, Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts ordered the union to obey 11 specific orders issued by the monitors. The memorandum opinion, issued on petition by the chairman and the rank-and-file member of the monitor board (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958), led Teamster President James R. Hoffa to cancel a scheduled Teamster convention. (See also p. 184 of this issue.)

December 12

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in New York City lifted a temporary order restraining the Air Line Pilots from striking against American Airlines and denied the company's request for a permanent injunction, holding that the union, which had complied with all steps for settlement of the dispute required by the Railway Labor Act, had later also been bargaining in good faith. The court, however, refused to dismiss the company's suit against the union for \$540,000 in damages. (See also p. 175 of this issue.)

December 13

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in West Virginia ruled that under sec. 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Lincoln Mills* (see Chron. item for June 3, 1957, MLR, Aug. 1957), it has power to compel acceptance of an arbitrator's decision once the court has directed an employer to submit a grievance to arbitration in accordance with a collective bargaining

agreement's arbitration clause which also provided that the arbitrator's award should be final and binding on parties. Although personal rights of individuals were affected, the court held that it had continuing jurisdiction over the case—*United Steelworkers v. Enterprise Wheel and Car Corp.*—since, having had jurisdiction over the union contract controversy involved in the original action before it, the court should dispose of all questions arising in the case.

On December 16, the Federal district court of Utah held that sec. 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act did not give it jurisdiction of a union's suit to obtain vacation and termination pay of employees discharged when an employer leased its operations since individual rights and not those of the union were involved. Further, the union, posing as trustee for the employees, may not sue in its own name under Rule 17(a) of the Federal Code for Civil Procedure since individual interests may not be aggregated to make up the jurisdictional amount of \$3,000, required since sec. 301 is inapplicable. The case was *United Steelworkers, Local 4264 v. New Park Mining Co.*

December 14

AGREEMENT was reached by Eastern Air Lines and the Machinists, on strike since November 24, on terms of a 3-year contract covering 5,500 ground-service personnel and calling for hourly wage increases of 44 to 49 cents in top jobs. However, the Machinists did not return to work until after the Flight Engineers settled with the company on December 31 on a contract stipulating, among other terms, that engineers need not take pilot training to fly on jet aircraft, as a Presidential Emergency Board had recommended. (See Chron. item for July 21, 1958, MLR, Sept. 1958; see also p. 182 of this issue.)

December 15

THE U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Federal district courts have jurisdiction of original suits to vacate NLRB bargaining unit determinations including professional employees, without their consent, in the same unit with nonprofessional employees, in violation of sec. 9(b)(1) of the Labor Management Relations Act, because the courts' general jurisdiction is the only remedy the professional employees have against such unlawful actions of the Board. The case, in which the High Court upheld a lower court (see Chron. item for Sept. 16, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957) was *Leedom et al. constituting NLRB v. Kyne, of Buffalo Section, Westinghouse Engineers Association, Engineers and Scientists of America*. (See also p. 173 of this issue.)

December 17

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association reached agreement permitting the use of labor-saving cargo containers by all lines which used them prior to November 12, 1958, provided the companies do not attempt to reduce the number of men usually employed in affected operations, but requiring other lines contemplating the use of such

containers to notify the union. The agreement, which runs to September 30, 1959, also provides for early labor-management discussions on the "expansion of the container program."

December 19

REVERSING its previous decision (unpublished) in the same case, the NLRB ruled, in *William Wolf Bakery, Inc.*, and *American Bakery and Confectionery Workers*, that a contractual clause providing for checkoff of union initiation fees and assessments as well as dues conforms to sec. 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits pay deductions for "membership dues," even though the clause itself does not specifically state the period during which the checkoff authorizations shall be irrevocable. Therefore, the Board found that such a clause does not remove a contract as an election bar under the recently revised contract-bar election rules of the Board (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958). The reversal followed widespread union protests that the Board's initial ruling in the case would have invalidated about 80 percent of all collective bargaining contracts as election bars.

December 21

DONALD C. RARICK, president of United Steelworkers Local 2227 and leader of a group of dissidents, the Dues Protest Committee, was absolved of charges of "dual unionism" by the local's members, in trial proceedings initiated pursuant to a resolution adopted at the union's last convention calling for ouster of those found guilty (see Chron. item for Sept. 19, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958, and p. 186 of this issue.).

December 22

A 2-YEAR CONTRACT between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Western Electric Co. went into effect, giving immediate wage increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour to 12,000 shop and maintenance workers at the company's Hawthorne Works in Chicago. (See also p. 183 of this issue.)

THE ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT ruled, in *Potts v. Hay*, that a State law barring union members from employment as policemen violates the right-to-work amendment to the

State's constitution, which prohibits refusal of employment to a person because of union membership, since the amendment implies no exemption for public employees.

December 28

MEMBERS of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union (Ind.), who had shut down 9 major New York City daily newspapers, idling 17,000 workers since December 11, ratified a 2-year contract calling for a \$7-a-week package increase—\$5.30 in wages and \$1.70 for 3 days' annual paid sick leave and 1 extra paid holiday (Columbus Day). (See also p. 183 of this issue.)

December 30

ON ORDERS from Teamster President Hoffa, Henry Feinstein, president of the City Employees Union (Teamster Local 237) and leader in the Teamsters' drive to organize New York City police—the first target of a nationwide campaign to organize government workers—retracted a threat to cut off supply deliveries to the police department by picketing, after city officials had warned that all available legal measures would be taken to prevent obstruction of police functions. (See also p. 185 of this issue.)

TWO MEN who had recently been removed as officers of Local 102 of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, David Karpf and Jack Flaum, after their conviction for extorting \$700 from a Brooklyn, N.Y., dress manufacturer (see Chron. item for Oct. 27, 1958, MLR, Dec. 1958), were sentenced in Federal district court in New York City to 18 months in prison plus 5 years' probation during which they could not participate in union affairs beyond maintaining membership.

December 31

APPLYING ITS NEW CONTRACT-BAR RULES (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958) to seasonal industries, the NLRB ruled that, although petitions for representation elections in such industries may be filed more than 150 days before the expiration of a contract (the maximum for other industries), the 60-day "insulation period" preceding and including the contract expiration date is fully applicable. The case was *Cooperativa Azucarera Los Canos and Sindicato de Trabajadores . . . Distrito 9 de Puerto Rico, United Packinghouse Workers*.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wages and Collective Bargaining

Transportation. Collective bargaining during December was highlighted by continued negotiations and strikes in the Nation's airlines.¹ On December 3, agreement for ending a strike by 6,700 mechanics, represented by the International Association of Machinists, was reached at Trans World Airlines. The settlement, which followed the pattern set by the IAM-Capital Airlines agreement in November, included some retroactive pay to October 1, 1957, provided the same wage rate of \$2.95 for mechanics by 1959, and established a severance pay plan.

Flights at Eastern Air Lines were grounded throughout December but were resumed early in January. The carrier was affected by strikes of both mechanics and flight engineers; although contract agreement was reached on December 14 with the Machinists, representing about 5,500 workers, IAM members did not return to work, respecting the Flight Engineers' picket lines. The settlement with the Machinists provided raises ranging from 26 to 49 cents an hour spread over the contract period (running until September 30, 1960), with some retroactivity to October 1, 1957. Like the Capital and Trans World agreements, this will give mechanics a maximum wage rate of \$2.95 an hour during the final contract year.

The Flight Engineers strike at Eastern was also over wage issues, but was complicated by a long-standing dispute over whether the engineers in the jet airliner cockpits should be qualified pilots. On December 31, the parties agreed that for the duration of the contract period (until April 1, 1960), flight engineers would not be required to have pilot training.² Other settlement terms called for raises of about \$100 a month on piston-powered aircraft, a monthly scale of approximately \$1,140 for turbo-prop flights (initiated upon resumption of service), and a monthly rate of about \$1,368 for jet airliners, to be introduced in 1960. The

contract also provided a liberalized pension plan based on company-employee contributions.

A day later, on January 1, the company announced that an agreement had been reached with the Pilots union (which had not been on strike) providing that jet airliners shall carry a third pilot (who will be given flight engineering training) in addition to a flight engineer.³ Both the Pilots and the Flight Engineers agreements were subject to any regulations which may be established by the new Federal Aviation Agency, successor to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The dispute over whether all three men in the control cabin of the jets should have pilot licenses, along with pay-scale issues, was a concern in the Pilots strike at American Airlines. On December 23, Federal mediators proposed a back-to-work formula calling for an 18-month contract that would provide higher pay scales (including an annual salary of \$28,340 for pilots on Boeing 707 jets), clarification of sick leave provisions, and other benefits. The proposal was accepted by the company but, by early January, was still under consideration by the Pilots.

An arbitration award by AFL-CIO President George Meany was the basis for an agreement during December between the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the American Merchant Marine Institute (representing dry-cargo and passenger steamship operators on the Atlantic Coast). In early October, the union, representing licensed deck officers, had struck over new contract terms, but agreed to return to the ships after a 6-day walkout, when the companies suggested that Mr. Meany arbitrate the unresolved issues. Under the "joint submission" given to Mr. Meany, he could (1) order the union to accept the contract terms signed in June by the union and West Coast operators (which the companies favored); (2) order the parties to accept the more liberal "Mobile agreement" signed in August by Gulf Coast operators; or (3) render a decision based on both agreements.

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, p. 62.

² Previously, Eastern had accepted Presidential emergency board recommendations that flight engineers be pilot qualified; the union had rejected this proposal. (See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1029.) A court injunction had prevented the union from striking over this issue; however, a strike had been called over other issues.

³ George R. Petty, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers, subsequently charged Eastern with contract violation, alleging that the Pilots agreement would ease the full-time engineers out of jet cockpits.

Hearings on the matter were held in October and November. On December 2, Mr. Meany issued an "interim" decision including 60- to 70-day vacations (an increase from 42 days after 1 year in the industry and from 49 days after 1 year with one company), and an increase in monthly pensions and welfare payments from \$100 to \$150. Other unresolved issues, mostly technical items, were sent back for negotiation, and on December 9, the union and company representatives announced final agreement on a contract. The agreement is to run until June 16, 1961, the expiration date of the West Coast contract. There was no increase in wages under the new contract.

Newspapers. On December 28, members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union (Ind.), on strike at 9 New York City area newspapers since the second week of December, accepted an employer offer of a \$7-a-week "package" increase spread over 2 years. The settlement—covering about 2,000 workers—included a \$3.55-a-week pay increase the first year and an additional \$1.75 in the second. The remainder of the package—45 cents a week in the first year and \$1.25 in the second—was allocated for a 9th paid holiday (Columbus Day) and for 3 days of sick or other personal leave, respectively. The union also has the option of taking any portion of either year's wage increase for welfare and pension fund contributions. Earlier, union members had twice rejected a similar package offer; the settlement terms differed only in the distribution of the package between wages and fringe benefits. According to the Publishers Association of New York City (the employer group that bargains for the papers), this was the longest strike involving all member papers in the city's history. A total of about 17,000 workers were idled.

Footwear and Textiles. Wage increases of 5 cents an hour for 10,000 unorganized production and office employees of General Shoe Corp. in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee were to go into effect on January 2, 1959, according to a company announcement. The company also said it would broaden its hospitalization program and pay 2-percent interest on the Christmas savings accounts established by its employees. Dur-

ing 1958, the company said it also had increased by 40 hours its annual work guarantee for employees.

A "substantial" wage increase for more than 3,000 unorganized employees of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. in Winston-Salem, N.C., was announced in early December. The increase—which according to the company's president would add approximately \$500,000 to the company's annual payroll—was to go into effect on January 5, 1959.

In announcing the wage increase, the president of the company predicted that the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act would be raised to \$1.25 by early 1961. He stated, "I can see no damaging effects to our industry at that time and I would think that all textile manufacturers should get their houses in order for that eventuality."

Other Settlements. Wage increases ranging from 5 to 9 cents an hour for 12,000 shop and maintenance workers, represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Western Electric's Hawthorne Works in Chicago, Ill., went into effect December 22. The 2-year contract provided for a wage reopening in its second year. Similar wage increases for 4,400 workers at the company's Point Breeze Works in Baltimore, Md., had been negotiated earlier (effective November 26) by an independent union.

A first master contract was reached in December between the Budd Co. and the United Automobile Workers, covering 11,000 workers in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Gary, Ind. Subject to additional local negotiations, the 3-year contract reportedly followed the Big Three automobile pattern⁴ and included the 2½-percent improvement factor, additional increases for skilled workers as well as inequity adjustments, and liberalized pensions.

A 2.25-percent wage increase (with a minimum of 5 cents an hour) for about 5,000 workers was the basis of an agreement reached on December 8, 1958, between the Corning Glass Works and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The new contracts, covering plants in New York and Pennsylvania, also included increased premium pay for afternoon and night shift work, and liberalized hospitalization benefits. The agreement is effective until January 20, 1960.

Escalation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for November 1958, which

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1284-1285.

increased to 123.9 percent of the 1947-49 average, resulted in a 1-cent-an-hour cost-of-living raise for almost a million workers. About 9 out of 10 workers affected were covered by agreements providing for semiannual adjustments in basic steel and related industries, aluminum and metal containers, and in meatpacking.

Negotiations. As the year ended, negotiations over new contracts were still unresolved for substantial groups of workers. In the farm implement industry, about 35,000 UAW members at International Harvester Co. remained out in a strike that had begun in mid-November over new contract terms, as well as about 8,000 members of the same union at Electric Auto-Lite on strike since December 1. At Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., about 13,500 UAW members have been working under indefinite contract extensions.

About 12,000 employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., represented by the United Glass and Ceramic Workers, have been on strike since early October. Work standards were reportedly a key issue in the dispute. The year also ended without any major wage agreement being reached in the petroleum refining industry.

Union Activities

Teamsters. A variety of actions involving the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.) took place in December. On December 11, Federal District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who had issued the January 1958 order setting up a board of monitors to insure democratic proceedings in the union,⁵ issued a "memorandum of opinion" giving the monitors authority to enforce their recommendations. (The court directed the board's chairman, Martin F. O'Donoghue, to draw up findings of fact, conclusions of laws, and an order consistent with the memorandum.) The March 1959 convention call issued by Teamster President James R. Hoffa in October⁶ was declared "null and void," and the union was ordered to notify its members of this fact. The monitors were given the exclusive right to recommend to the Teamster general executive board the time for a new convention with the exact date subject to the judge's final approval. Under the ruling, the monitors would

have available to them "every known method" to assure an honest convention, and they would be given "all other powers reasonably necessary" to enforce their findings. Judge Letts cautioned that the court "will expect prompt compliance" with all orders and said that "remedies are not lacking in [the] judicial processes, if the orders of the court are violated, disregarded, or ignored."

The judge also declared the Teamsters constitutional provisions relating to rank-and-file eligibility to run for office were "contrary to public policy and invalid." This holding was contrary to another court decision in which three members of a Youngstown, Ohio, local had been declared ineligible for office under the union's constitutional provisions that a candidate's dues must be paid by the first business day of every month over a 24-month period prior to an election.

The union's general executive board, which was meeting in Miami Beach at the time the order was issued, said it would appeal Judge Letts' ruling "all the way." Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the 3-man monitor board, indicated that one of the board's first orders under its new authority would be to dissolve the "antiracketeering commission" announced by Hoffa in the summer of 1958⁷ which O'Donoghue said was designed to thwart the monitors' steps toward cleaning up the union. Other targets of the monitor cleanup drive, according to O'Donoghue, would include Teamster Vice President Owen B. Brennan, who had been accused by the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field of misuse of union funds;⁸ and Teamster Local 107 in Philadelphia, which was to be placed under trusteeship on similar charges.⁹

The Teamsters executive board at its December 8-12 meeting announced plans to launch a "concerted action throughout the United States" to organize police, firemen, and other local county and State employees. Mr. Hoffa said that Teamster organizers would limit their activities to areas where AFL-CIO affiliates had failed to form locals

⁵ Judge Letts had retained jurisdiction of this case, which originated with a suit filed by 13 rank-and-file Teamsters charging that the election of international officers at the union's 1957 convention was "rigged." See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, p. 1410.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1157.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1027.

and stated that the union does "not intend to raid established organizations." (In the case of independent unions, Hoffa said it would be up to his union's executive board to determine what constitutes a bona-fide organization. "If these groups are doing a good job for their members," he said "they might be left alone.") In areas where laws prohibit the organization of law enforcement officials and firemen, Hoffa declared the union will "very definitely . . . go to the [appropriate] legislatures and prevail upon them to have the law changed." Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell commented that "any attempt of Jimmy Hoffa to enlarge his jurisdiction would displease me," and that government workers deserve a "better fate" than to be organized by the Teamsters.

Later in December, Henry Feinstein, president of New York Teamster Local 237 and in charge of the government organization drive in New York City, said that beginning January 12, 1959, the union would put a 40-man picket line around the city's police headquarters to demonstrate the "economic force and pressure of the Teamsters union" by cutting off deliveries of heating fuel and of gasoline for police cars. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy replied that his department would fight the Teamsters drive with every legal means and said that "no group is going to paralyze the operation of government in this city." A similar declaration subsequently came from Mayor Robert F. Wagner and was followed by a directive to Feinstein from the mayor and Borough President Hulan E. Jack to stop the drive or face possible loss of his \$8,500-a-year city job as superintendent of transportation in Mr. Jack's office because of violation of departmental policy.

Hoffa on December 30 modified Feinstein's plan stating that the picket line would be "for advertising purposes only" and the union would not attempt to stop union truck drivers from delivering police supplies. Shortly afterwards, Hoffa further declared that the "nationwide organizational drive involving public employees should not be construed to be specifically aimed at policemen or any other public workers charged with responsibilities of an emergency nature. Police organization," he said, "will be undertaken by the Teamsters

union only if they come to us seeking such organization."

A test of strength between the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO also appeared to be forthcoming with the Teamster announcement that it was making available almost unlimited resources for organizing two new breweries—expected to employ about 600 employees—to open in the Tampa, Fla., area. The showdown had evidently arisen from the AFL-CIO ban on its affiliates signing national organization pacts with the Teamsters¹⁰—one of which was being negotiated with the Brewery Workers Union, a longtime rival of the Teamsters in the brewing industry, at the time the ban was issued. In other fields of organization, Hoffa said that surveys were being made among the Nation's airports and in Latin America to determine membership potential, and that the union would officially open its campaign to organize Sears, Roebuck and Co. employees on January 5, 1959, for which, Hoffa said, the union was prepared to spend an estimated minimum of \$100,000.

Mergers and Meetings. State AFL-CIO mergers in 4 States were completed in December, bringing the total number of States to merge their labor organizations to 46. In New York, formal amalgamation was achieved in a 2-day convention on December 8-9. Terms of the merger agreement covering about 2 million workers had been reached in October.¹¹ Unity was realized in another large industrial State with the merger on December 8-9 of the California AFL and CIO organizations affecting almost 1.5 million workers. Known as the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, delegates to the founding convention of the new organization named Thomas L. Pitts and C. J. Haggerty, former president and executive secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the AFL State federation, to similar posts and elected the president and secretary-treasurer of the CIO State body as vice presidents.

In two smaller States, consolidation of labor bodies was also achieved during the month. In early December, delegates representing about 600,000 workers ratified merger terms to form the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; and on December 16, the Idaho State AFL-CIO was established for about 25,000 workers.

A memorandum of agreement signed in Washington, D.C., by presidents of three postal unions—the National Association of Letter Car-

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1155.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, p. 1409.

riers, the Postal Transport Association, and the Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers—was the first step toward possible merger of these organizations. The agreement called for establishment of a joint board with instructions to develop ways and means for bringing about the proposed unification. About 150,000 workers are represented by the 3 unions.

Other Union Affairs. An agreement of "cooperation" designed to resolve jurisdictional issues between the Amalgamated Lithographers of America and the International Typographical Union was announced in early December. Terms of the agreement, on which negotiations had been in progress since late September,¹² provided for establishment of a coordinating committee of 2 representatives each from the 2 unions, and for setting up a joint fund of \$100,000 for mutual activities such as organizing, settling jurisdictional disputes, and collective bargaining. The announcement said that despite the agreement, the ALA would not return to the AFL-CIO (from which it withdrew in August 1958 over a jurisdiction issue¹³), nor would the ITU leave the Federation.

At a 3-day meeting of the National Millinery Planning Board (a labor-management board set up to promote industry stability), agreement was reached between the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union and employer representatives to limit overtime work during the busy spring hat season. The union had contended that a limitation on overtime work would help ease the impact of seasonal unemployment and thereby spread out the work. Under the arrangement, the parties agreed that manufactures would limit overtime to a maximum of 6 hours a week from January 19 to March 19, 1959. Marx Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the union, reported that overtime could not exceed an hour and one-half in any 1 day and that no overtime could be worked on Fridays. The basic work week is 35 hours.

On December 30, the president and secretary-treasurer of the International Jewelry Workers Union resigned from office and AFL-CIO President George Meany, at the request of the union's executive board, appointed a trustee to run the union. The union had been under investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com-

mittee on charges of abuse of union funds and of signing "sweetheart" contracts with employers in the New York City area that allegedly exploited Puerto Rican workers.¹⁴ Mr. Meany named Charles Hasenmeyer as trustee with authority to act as president and secretary-treasurer of the union until its convention in May 1959.

A 4-day worldwide boycott against ships flying "flags of convenience" (ships owned by operators in major maritime countries but registered with such nations as Costa Rica, Honduras, Liberia, and Panama because of less stringent tax and labor regulations) tied up at least 130 ships in the United States by the end of the protest, December 4. Spokesmen for the two unlicensed seamen's unions that led the boycott in the United States—the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union (longtime rivals until very recently)—said the action demonstrated the determination of maritime unions "to resolve this critical problem." Further action, according to Paul Hall (president of the SIU) and Joseph Curran (president of the NMU), will be in the form of "guerilla" boycotts aimed at individual ships when their immobilization would cause severe financial embarrassment to the operators.

Dissident officers of nine locals of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) were suspended by the union's national executive committee. The locals were placed under trusteeship, according to the union's president, J. Cline House, in order to prevent disaffiliation from the parent body. Mr. House dismissed as "phony" a demand by the rebel group (known as the "Progressive Feds") that national officers should be elected by nationwide referendum instead of at the union's biennial conventions. He said the membership had voted down this proposal in three national referenda during the past 10 years.

Differences between views expressed at the local union level and the international level were noticed in the Steelworkers union. A local trial board acquitted Donald C. Rarick of eight charges involving "dual unionism." He had been one of the key leaders of a rebel group known as the "Dues Protest Committee," at the national convention in September and was the target of a

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, p. 1291.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1155.

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1155, and January 1959, p. 72.

special resolution introduced to eliminate those guilty of constitutional violations.¹⁵ Other local leaders of the protest group had similarly been acquitted by their local trial boards.¹⁶ The local findings can be appealed to the international's executive board.

Other Developments

Activities of the Sheet Metal Workers International Union continued to receive attention from the U.S. Senate Select Committee.¹⁷ Management representatives testified to payoffs ranging up to \$27,000 between 1952 and 1954 for union agreement to handle company products. An accused union official, Arthur H. Cronin (international vice president and president of

Chicago Local 73), denied he had accepted bribes for labor peace from any employer. Senator John L. McClellan, committee chairman, said that so much of the testimony was in irreconcilable conflict, he would send transcripts to the Justice Department with a view toward possible prosecution for perjury.

In early December, the Ohio Supreme Court ruled against simultaneous payments of private supplemental unemployment benefit plans and State unemployment compensation benefits.¹⁸ In March 1958, a county common pleas court judge had ruled that concurrent payments were legal, but former Governor C. William O'Neill and State compensation officials had appealed the ruling.¹⁹ The State Supreme Court opinion held that it was not within the lower court's province to interpret the intent of the law and that the matter should be clearly spelled out through legislation or an amendment to the State constitution. Governor-elect Michael V. DiSalle said he would recommend to the next session of the Ohio legislature a bill permitting laid-off workers to receive both types of payments at the same time.

¹⁵ See The Ninth Convention of the United Steelworkers of America (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1264-1266).

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, p. 1410.

¹⁷ In November, the committee investigated charges of illegal secondary boycott activity involving the Sheet Metal Workers. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, p. 68.

¹⁸ For a discussion of the Ohio Supreme Court's ruling, see pp. 177-178 of this issue.

¹⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 543.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

National Wages Policy in War and Peace. By B. C. Roberts. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1958. 180 pp. \$3.50, Macmillan Co., New York.

This book represents a stimulating contribution to one of the most important and perplexing debates of our time. It deals with the question of wage policy and union power in relation to the long-term inflationary tendencies we appear to face. Mr. Roberts, who is Reader in Industrial Relations at the London School of Economics, analyzes war and postwar wage policies in the economic settings of a number of countries. Three chapters are devoted to Great Britain, two to the United States, and one each to Sweden, Australia, the Netherlands, and Germany. These chapters are worth reading simply for the light they throw on national differences in wage policies, practices, and trends. The analysis of British experience since 1939 is particularly illuminating.

Mr. Roberts concludes generally that union pressure for higher wages has not been a primary cause of postwar inflation and, furthermore, that centralized wage bargaining or administration has been no more successful than sectional bargaining in restraining advance in money wages. In his view, the devil is excess demand for goods and services and hence for labor, and it is largely to appropriate monetary and fiscal policy that we must look for the achievement of reasonable economic stability. He warns that "It is only by the pursuit of an economic policy that keeps aggregate demand in line with available resources that free collective bargaining can be maintained without wage controls or inflation." If demand is kept at

a level just sufficient to maintain full employment, he believes that unions would refrain from pushing wage claims to the extent of causing appreciable unemployment.

An acceptance of this point of view does not absolve unions or employer groups of responsibility for the character of economic development. The monetary and fiscal authorities do not operate in a political and economic vacuum. For example, Roberts points out that the British unions during the period of Labor Party government "wanted absolutely full employment, cheap money, massive government expenditures, stable prices, and freedom to bargain for higher wages as and when they liked, without any limits." This has quite a familiar ring. Surely one way to approach the question of the responsibility of unions—and of employers and other organized groups as well—is to inquire whether the goals they seek are consistent with each other and, as a whole, are calculated to promote economic stability and progress.

—H. M. DOUTY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Administrative Process. By Robert H. Roy. Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 236 pp. \$5.

This is a series of essays by a university teacher of industrial management on different aspects of the administrative process such as organization, delegation of authority, operations analysis, forecasting, and planning. There is little here that has not been said elsewhere in the steady outpouring of material on organization and management. Nevertheless, there is a freshness that is worth exploring.

In style, Professor Roy avoids the ponderousness so characteristic of much of academic writing. Completely missing, too, is the text-like listing of the 10 to 12 correct principles to which many areas in the administrative process are reduced. There is an informal, free-flowing manner about Mr. Roy's writing. The essay form is used by him as it was intended—observing and informing, with a minimum of preaching and dogmatic conclusions. As for content, his informal discussion method and illustrative cases highlight the situation and alert the reader to the potentialities and pitfalls in the subject area under discussion.

Refreshing, too, is the way he plays down the clichés that have grown up in discussions on management. Here is an engineer who refuses to deify numbers and quantification; who, as yet, hesitates to accept management as a science, but sees it principally as an art, refined and matured in the clinic of experience; who emphasizes the value of clinical observations, when properly used, without sanctifying the experimental method; who believes it is permissible on occasion to rely on feelings and beliefs rather than on proof, such as his belief that "the condition of morale must be felt rather than measured" and, therefore, has small faith in such measures as attitude surveys.

If there is a theme unifying these essays, it is that the administrative process is controlled by the nature of the organization being administered. In his discussion, Professor Roy strikes a happy balance. While recognizing the various steps that go into the administrative process, he is aware of their limitations. He does not minimize the need for careful advance thinking and planning, but cautions against getting mired into the morass of rigidity.

This interesting little book is worth reading. It not only strikes a blow at the mechanistic scientism that has crept into discussions on management and the administrative process, but also advances a most provocative point of view. As he puts it, "I do not know but suspect that . . . one of the evils of modern society is too much worship of organizations and of the god of efficiency, and too little reverence for the creative satisfactions of work and for the individuals who perform it." To which one might add, Amen.

—HARRY SELIGSON

Professor of Labor Relations
University of Denver

The Changing of Organizational Behavior Patterns: A Case Study of Decentralization. By Paul R. Lawrence. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1958. 237 pp., bibliography. \$4.

In this volume, Professor Lawrence presents a study and analysis of the process of reorganization in a retail food chain (Food World Co.) brought about primarily by the growth of the company. The author first gives a survey of the company

and its operations prior to the reorganization, placing particular emphasis on the typical job behavior at various levels in the organization, and a delineation of the attendant job attitudes. This survey is based on detailed observations and interviews at first hand, and is enlivened by direct quotations from various employees, chosen to exemplify the findings. (Prior to reorganization, individual stores were supervised by a nonresident district manager and the three separate departments in each store were run by department managers, no one of whom had overall responsibility.) The author then summarizes management thinking up to reorganization, and the final plan is described, as management conceived it, in terms of decentralization, top management shifts, the store manager plan, improved communication, and new control procedures designed in large part to encourage more responsibility and initiative on the part of new store managers. Finally, he gives his own interpretation of the plan describing the new activities and the changed relations with others required of the store managers and district managers, and the personal attitudes or "sentiments" thought to be concordant with the new roles.

In the reorganization plan, announced and promoted by various means late in 1954, creation of the position of store manager brought about the major functional changes, although there were significant changes at higher management levels. Former department managers were trained and placed in these jobs of increased responsibility. At the same time, district managers were expected to relinquish their direct in-store supervisions and increase their contribution to general operations and long-term planning. Much of the substantive content of the book analyzes the performances of selected district and store managers in adapting to the new plan. Extensive observations on their performances were made in late 1954 to get a picture of the problems encountered and the extent to which the formal plan was put into actual operation. A detailed account is given of the relationships between a district manager and one of his store managers, both of whom were relatively successful in assuming the new roles. Similar accounts are given for a district manager and a store manager who were less successful, and for another pair who showed little progress in changing from the prereorganization pattern.

However, the reader is not told how many managers were observed, how those reported on were identified or selected, nor how representative they were of the entire group.

Although a general indication is presented that the plan was at least partially successful, the detailed observation techniques were not employed in a manner permitting a more quantitative estimate of the overall effectiveness of the carefully prepared and executed program. A followup was conducted 2 years later, showing that some additional changes in the officially desired direction had taken place, as evidenced in particular by the changes in behavior of the two store managers who were less able initially to assume the required role.

A concluding chapter presents a general analysis of the problem of defining and achieving organizational goals, of the satisfactions and values which should be considered in this process, and of the role and duties of the administrator in achieving desired behavior on the part of subordinates in the organization.

The author is clearly aware of the limitations of the type of study conducted. He recognizes the impossibility of drawing positive conclusions as to cause and effect relations in such a complex real-life situation where experimental control techniques are largely impossible, and where a multitude of variables are operating at the same time. Within these limitations, he has made a careful and insightful effort to identify significant factors and to provide useful concepts for describing organizational behavior and its determinants.

It would be interesting to know the extent to which the author and his colleague (Professor James V. Clark) provided consultative service to management during the study. The account is presented as though the observers were nothing but observers; yet one wonders whether such informed individuals could be so intimately concerned without at the same time influencing both directly and indirectly the course of thinking, planning, and behaving of the people who were the subject of study. There is no implication here that the observers should (or should not) have taken part. The point is simply that this is an important variable in the situation which should have been spelled out.

The book is written in a clear and compelling style. The quotations and summaries of actual

situations give it authority. The critic is disarmed by appropriate qualifications. The observations of the study and the viewpoints of the author are skillfully integrated, except for the last chapter which is frankly a presentation of the author's general views. Anyone who wishes to approach this book critically may have to remind himself continually to distinguish between the author's interpretation and the basic facts of the study, particularly since the latter could be given alternative formulations.

—CHARLES S. BRIDGMAN

Director, Bureau of Industrial Psychology
University of Wisconsin

Industrial Relations in the West Coast Maritime Industry. By Betty V. H. Schneider. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1958. 83 pp. 50 cents.

For over 75 years, the West Coast maritime industry has been notorious for its dramatic clashes between groups of organized labor and management, as well as between unions. Led by strong and energetic leaders, each determined to dominate the labor scene, and opposed by disorganized employers more alert to individual gain than to the need for unity, the longshore and seagoing unions were able to impose upon management conditions which appreciably improved the workers' lot. In fact, there is serious question today whether a new turn in industrial relations is not essential so as to put the industry in a better competitive position and thus preserve the jobs of union labor.

This monograph is one in a series of studies of collective bargaining situations on the West Coast. Its aim is to present a brief review of the development of industrial relations on the Pacific Coast waterfront. Dr. Schneider performs this task well and presents her study in a documented and easily read story.

The flavor of industrial relations in this stormy industry, according to the author, can be savored from the fact that between 1934 and 1958 there have been six long coastwise strikes and hundreds of local work stoppages, costing labor millions of lost man-days and the industry, tremendous monetary losses. While some of these stoppages were directed against employers, others were between unions warring for jurisdiction. Badly divided, individual operators were whipsawed by

union tactics until they formed the Pacific Maritime Association which does most of the collective bargaining for West Coast shippers as a group.

The situation has eased substantially during the last few years. Harry Lundeborg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific died in 1957 and his successor has not resumed the personal feud with Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. There is less tension between these two unions than in many years. The employer group, led by Paul St. Sure, has followed a more rational course of collective bargaining than characterized employers in earlier years and has tried, with some success, to wipe out the bitter memory of hardfisted labor abuse in earlier decades.

Dr. Schneider does not claim that relationships between labor and employers in this industry have reached a mature level, despite the current peace. But she does suggest that both sides are becoming aware of the need for a more constructive and less hostile relationship for the benefit of both sides.

The study is highly recommended to anyone interested in the West Coast waterfront situation and how it got that way.

—MAX D. KOSSORIS
Western Regional Office
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dictionary of Personnel and Industrial Relations.

By Esther R. Becker. New York, Philosophical Library, 1958. 366 pp. \$10.

The emphasis in this dictionary is on personnel and industrial engineering terms. It is not a labor dictionary of the type issued by the same publishing house in 1949 (*Labor Dictionary* by P. H. Casselman), and the author seems to be somewhat unsteady on the collective bargaining, labor, and industrial relations terms included. Careful editing might have helped. For example, "bargaining, area-wide" and "area-wide bargaining" are defined separately and differently, both times inaccurately. A similar duplication of errors occurs in connection with "agreement, sweetheart" and "sweetheart agreement."

The dictionary suffers from an unevenness in quality which will undoubtedly affect its usefulness. It is good on pension plan terms but poor on health and insurance plans (largely omitted). Statistics are sometimes introduced entirely too

casually, such as: "According to surveys made by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, 75 percent of all workers in this country and Canada have opportunities for coffee breaks." Technical definitions are intermixed with simple statements which do not define; and some specialized terms are given short treatment while obvious terms are elaborated upon, for example, less than 2 lines for "Hiring hall" and almost 2 columns on "Library, use of" (beginning with "Persons interested in personnel, will find the library a source of much information."). The 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act are described, but references to international labor organizations are hopelessly out of date. With mixed feelings, this reviewer must note that the Bureau of Labor Statistics Glossary of Currently Used Wage Terms (Bull. 983, June 1950) is reproduced, in proper alphabetical order, verbatim.

—JOSEPH W. BLOCH

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Automation

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Current Labor Statistics

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¹ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹															
	1958												1957 ²		Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1958	1957 ²	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	70,701	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,040	71,803	70,681	70,188	69,804	69,379	70,458	71,284	70,746	
Civilian labor force.....	68,081	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,190	66,732	67,770	68,547	67,946	
Unemployment.....	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	4,681	2,936	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,669	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,503	1,833	1,484	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	771	695	667	644	933	1,198	875	930	933	1,163	1,517	1,187	857	959	680	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	328	272	225	436	399	357	372	444	577	845	562	435	297	438	240	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	520	499	581	573	678	706	981	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	785	321	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	782	735	811	888	972	872	680	605	585	401	353	309	246	697	289	
Employment.....	63,973	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,306	63,966	65,011	
Nonagricultural.....	59,102	58,958	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	58,122	58,789	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,076	44,114	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,289	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	44,873	46,238	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,960	9,915	7,221	6,381	6,059	6,336	6,668	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	7,324	6,953	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	5,313	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,787	2,853	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,047	2,777	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,753	1,783	2,094	2,586	5,854	7,089	3,108	1,799	2,153	1,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,876	2,820	
Agricultural.....	4,871	5,695	6,404	6,101	6,621	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,558	5,072	4,300	4,998	5,855	5,844	6,222	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,845	3,750	4,690	4,268	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,482	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,827	4,197	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,266	1,369	1,212	1,348	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,361	1,418	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	522	390	376	436	405	485	399	348	444	503	667	510	857	457	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	238	187	126	144	200	228	107	103	162	251	346	289	260	199	196	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,100	48,418	48,756	48,799	50,017	50,350	50,005	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,802	48,649	
Civilian labor force.....	45,601	45,822	46,155	46,155	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,232	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	46,197	45,982	
Unemployment.....	2,902	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	3,155	1,808	
Employment.....	42,699	43,318	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,042	43,999	
Nonagricultural.....	38,464	38,614	38,693	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,588	37,902	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,240	38,952	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,423	30,966	32,547	32,714	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,862	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	32,096	31,390	32,546	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,418	5,100	3,505	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,690	3,736	3,461	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,414	1,294	1,251	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,329	1,107	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,210	1,195	1,378	1,960	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,784	1,748	
Agricultural.....	4,235	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,296	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,290	4,634	4,802	5,037	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,644	3,362	3,961	3,691	4,058	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,430	2,730	3,075	3,413	3,716	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	933	866	660	787	742	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	857	842	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	443	308	281	313	307	330	261	247	329	420	386	411	441	353	309	
With a job but not at work ⁴	216	168	106	126	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	179	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,510	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,482	22,097	
Civilian labor force.....	22,479	22,663	22,956	22,596	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,451	22,094	
Unemployment.....	1,206	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,526	1,048	
Employment.....	21,273	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,034	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	20,924	21,021	
Nonagricultural.....	20,638	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,706	19,500	19,498	19,826	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,894	20,598	19,882	19,837	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,653	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	13,483	13,662	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,542	4,755	3,717	3,253	3,035	2,974	3,250	3,692	3,813	3,701	3,862	3,530	3,663	3,589	3,401	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,900	1,852	1,801	1,629	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,629	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,718	1,580	
With a job but not at work ⁴	544	599	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,416	648	854	625	700	661	639	1,053	1,073	
Agricultural.....	635	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	855	645	559	699	751	1,042	1,184	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	201	388	729	572	610	536	647	822	280	169	159	156	191	414	482	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	333	503	552	561	597	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	425	504	571	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	80	82	95	123	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	104	107	
With a job but not at work ⁴	21	19	21	18	25	29	18	10	15	30	25	18	22	20	28	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force.

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-87, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov. ¹	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1958
Total employees	51,825	51,378	51,136	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,413	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,162	51,766
Mining	712	712	708	711	708	705	717	711	716	733	747	766	788	809	807
Metal.....	93.3	90.6	90.7	88.8	90.3	92.9	91.7	91.2	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	111.2	108.8
Iron.....	31.5	31.9	31.8	29.9	30.4	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.9	35.1	35.1
Copper.....	29.3	27.5	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	32.6	33.3	33.3
Lead and zinc.....	11.6	11.1	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.8	15.0	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....	19.5	19.3	18.5	18.1	19.4	19.4	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	28.4	29.3
Bituminous coal.....	192.4	190.6	189.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	192.2	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	230.0	228.6
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	296.9	296.6	301.5	304.7	302.9	303.2	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	326.2	324.8	324.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	182.9	184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	193.8	192.3	192.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.5	111.4	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.6	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	113.3	115.2
Contract construction	2,486	2,786	2,887	2,927	2,953	2,862	2,806	2,685	2,483	2,316	2,173	2,267	2,612	2,808	2,929
Nonbuilding construction.....	605	652	672	670	656	647	611	520	430	400	453	519	586	593	593
Highway and street construction.....	286.7	317.3	328.4	326.1	318.1	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	250.1	257.9	257.9
Other nonbuilding construction.....	318.4	335.1	343.5	343.6	337.7	335.8	330.0	305.2	276.2	257.5	286.4	316.6	335.6	335.3	335.3
Building construction.....	2,181	2,235	2,255	2,285	2,296	2,189	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,063	2,222	2,336	2,336
General contractors.....	770.7	789.2	802.1	825.0	811.0	789.4	764.0	720.9	685.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	869.3	870.0	870.0
Special-trade contractors.....	1,410.2	1,445.9	1,453.0	1,460.1	1,485.0	1,399.6	1,310.0	1,252.0	1,191.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,300.8	1,352.7	1,366.0	1,366.0
Plumbing and heating.....	314.8	323.7	321.9	318.7	311.6	299.6	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.7	328.7	328.7
Painting and decorating.....	181.8	189.4	193.5	200.7	197.4	180.4	171.2	162.5	139.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	164.2	170.9	170.9
Electrical work.....	179.5	183.9	187.1	182.2	173.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	188.9	186.2	186.2
Other special-trade contractors.....	734.1	748.3	750.5	757.9	732.0	722.9	690.2	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	677.9	680.2	680.2
Manufacturing	15,715	15,765	15,536	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,296	15,023	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,968	16,782	16,903	16,903
Durable goods.....	8,969	8,958	8,963	8,814	8,571	8,496	8,564	8,480	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,135	9,429	9,521	9,532
Nondurable goods.....	6,746	6,807	6,573	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,462	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,961	7,068
Durable goods															
Ordinance and accessories.....	135.8	134.8	129.2	130.4	128.5	127.2	125.4	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	120.3	121.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	624.9	643.7	650.3	655.1	645.7	637.0	643.3	606.6	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	654.6	735.6
Logging camps and contractors.....	95.5	100.3	99.0	94.7	92.8	100.2	81.1	71.6	69.0	69.6	71.0	76.3	87.1	108.0	108.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	316.9	324.5	324.4	323.7	320.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	331.6	378.6	378.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	132.9	135.1	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.0	121.3	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	128.7	135.7	135.7
Wooden containers.....	44.9	45.7	45.2	43.6	44.6	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	46.5	49.7	54.8	54.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	53.5	53.7	52.9	52.3	51.6	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.6	53.5	54.8	57.5	58.8	58.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	368.5	373.8	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.5	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	375.6	380.1
Household furniture.....	271.2	271.7	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.5	244.7	245.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	265.1	265.9	267.2	267.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	45.0	44.8	45.6	44.5	41.2	42.3	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	48.0	48.4	48.4
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.3	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	33.7	36.7	37.9	37.9	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.3	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	23.8	26.6	26.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	526.8	526.8	519.4	535.0	526.3	519.4	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	535.4	552.5	563.3
Flat glass.....	26.1	16.4	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	27.3	28.8	31.7	33.5	34.7	35.7	35.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	96.3	97.6	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.9	92.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	98.8	95.9	95.9
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.4	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	42.9	43.6	43.6
Structural clay products.....	75.6	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	77.4	80.4	86.6	86.6
Pottery and related products.....	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.6	47.2	49.8	54.1	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	113.1	114.1	116.3	115.4	112.9	110.8	107.5	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	112.0	116.2	116.2
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	19.0	19.5	19.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	92.2	91.5	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	97.9	94.5	94.5
Primary metal industries	1,132.5	1,136.4	1,107.7	1,103.3	1,073.2	1,060.9	1,070.5	1,053.4	1,065.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,309.7	1,312.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	555.9	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	523.9	508.1	509.8	528.9	543.9	567.2	598.8	642.7	630.2	630.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	202.0	188.3	194.1	185.8	189.0	189.6	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	233.8	243.0	243.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	54.4	53.5	53.4	53.8	53.7	53.9	53.3	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.6	66.0	68.1	67.8	67.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.0	14.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	108.6	106.8	105.6	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	112.4	115.3	118.2	118.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	61.8	58.7	58.9	56.0	53.2	54.5	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.0	61.7	67.8	71.4	77.6	77.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	141.8	134.4	139.2	136.0	133.8	134.8	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	165.2	161.8	161.8

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

Industry	1968												1967	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov. ¹	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.		1967
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,055.5	1,058.5	1,028.2	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,116.5	1,132.3	1,110.0
Tin cans and other tinware.....	58.0	59.3	62.3	63.2	61.2	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	59.1	58.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	134.1	115.6	131.5	124.5	121.4	124.8	121.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	144.9	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	112.3	113.9	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	105.8	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	108.7	110.0	121.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	298.3	304.8	308.8	307.1	303.8	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	324.1	325.2	302.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	221.9	207.8	217.1	202.2	199.0	202.0	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	243.3	238.7
Lighting fixtures.....	48.0	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	51.4	50.5
Fabricated wire products.....	55.7	55.2	53.0	51.4	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	59.0	61.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	130.2	127.8	125.3	120.5	114.7	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	123.7	134.2	137.4	137.4	137.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,488.7	1,478.8	1,461.6	1,466.4	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,471.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,635.7	1,787.9	1,730.1
Engines and turbines.....	96.1	91.2	92.3	90.2	89.2	90.0	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	95.3	106.4	84.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	123.1	139.5	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.0	136.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	149.4	180.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	116.5	115.7	116.9	118.5	119.0	118.7	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	153.1	153.1
Metalworking machinery.....	214.8	209.2	210.8	205.6	211.6	218.1	225.3	231.0	239.8	248.2	254.7	262.3	287.6	284.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	155.9	154.8	155.4	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.0	169.0	172.1	174.3	181.0	187.8
General industrial machinery.....	212.2	211.0	212.6	211.6	212.5	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	241.9	244.9	254.8	256.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	130.3	129.1	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.2	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	128.3	137.7	126.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	171.5	165.9	165.2	158.5	163.8	165.7	167.2	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	178.9	189.9	209.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	258.4	245.2	247.8	238.6	239.7	244.6	244.8	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.3	277.3	289.0	273.8
Electrical machinery.....	1,162.8	1,162.6	1,119.5	1,133.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,193.9	1,223.3	1,202.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	375.8	361.1	367.9	363.7	360.2	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	399.3	407.9	420.2	418.1
Electrical appliances.....	36.2	35.3	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.8	33.5	34.8	36.8	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.9	49.8
Insulated wire and cable.....	27.6	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.0	25.3	25.9	26.3	27.2	26.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	68.2	50.5	63.8	58.4	57.8	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	60.4	71.3	74.6	75.2	73.9
Electric lamps.....	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.2	28.5
Communication equipment.....	582.7	576.0	569.4	554.6	536.6	532.3	526.7	528.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	565.6	579.8	587.8
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	46.3	44.1	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.4	44.8	45.4	48.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	49.8	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,667.5	1,646.8	1,461.8	1,572.2	1,500.3	1,528.0	1,547.8	1,540.4	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,676.0	1,736.8	1,804.1	1,878.1	1,823.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	678.6	506.4	613.0	548.9	579.2	592.9	596.4	605.5	648.8	702.0	756.4	809.0	798.3	809.9
Aircraft and parts.....	766.2	763.1	763.7	755.2	751.2	751.2	742.8	754.2	756.6	756.8	762.4	773.9	801.7	809.3
Aircraft.....	461.2	459.7	460.9	458.9	455.9	454.2	445.5	456.6	457.8	455.3	457.5	463.9	522.3	494.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	152.1	152.6	153.9	150.9	151.3	151.7	151.6	152.3	152.4	154.0	156.0	160.2	179.1	167.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.3	19.8	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	16.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	137.2	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	126.5	126.4	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	139.8	138.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	147.6	142.2	140.9	141.1	142.1	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	146.1	149.6	148.8	130.0
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	128.6	124.7	124.6	125.3	124.7	127.6	125.5	123.7	125.4	125.8	128.3	128.7	129.9	109.8
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	19.0	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	21.9	20.2
Railroad equipment.....	44.5	39.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	47.8	53.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	71.6	64.3
Other transportation equipment.....	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.7	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	321.5	318.1	316.9	313.0	309.1	306.8	308.6	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	337.9	335.6
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	57.5	57.9	57.8	57.5	57.8	56.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	60.8	65.1	64.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	85.3	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.4	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	88.1	90.9	87.2
Optical instruments and lenses.....	15.1	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.3
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	24.0	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....	65.0	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.6	67.2	68.1	69.1	70.0	68.5
Watches and clocks.....	29.7	29.9	29.2	27.8	25.3	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	30.8	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	464.6	477.8	484.6	478.6	463.7	444.0	452.8	448.9	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.2	472.1	490.0	501.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	46.4	46.1	45.3	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	46.5	46.3	40.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	17.9	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.2	17.5
Toys and sporting goods.....	85.6	92.9	92.9	89.7	84.2	84.9	81.3	79.3	75.8	73.6	69.3	77.9	90.0	94.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.8	28.7	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.0	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	60.6	61.8	61.0	59.6	54.6	56.0	53.9	55.0	58.3	58.8	58.8	60.6	61.4	64.5
Fabricated plastics products.....	87.0	87.4	85.9	82.8	80.6	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	88.6	91.5	87.5
Other manufacturing industries.....	150.9	149.4	147.2	142.8	138.6	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.6	143.7	143.2	145.2	150.0	154.1
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,425.8	1,485.7	1,555.4	1,623.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,484.3	1,416.6	1,385.3	1,379.2	1,386.8	1,406.8	1,467.6	1,509.8	1,548.6
Meat products.....	313.6	313.1	312.7	310.0	307.2	306.8	302.0	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	324.4	326.2	337.0
Dairy products.....	94.0	96.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	98.8	96.3	97.5	104.9	108.7
Canning and preserving.....	208.8	271.7	347.0	342.0	354.5	210.1	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	220.8	233.3
Grain-mill products.....	112.9	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	115.3	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	114.8	118.4
Bakery products.....	283.8	285.9	285.4	286.0	287.3	287.4	283.3	281.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	286.3	287.2	288.4
Sugar.....	45.9	42.5	28.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.4	28.7	25.1	26.4	32.8	42.7	31.3	31.6
Confectionery and related products.....	82.1	81.9	80.3	75.5	68.6	71.3	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	82.8	77.5	78.7
Beverages.....	208.5	209.5	211.0	216.6	220.2	216.8	205.3	198.1	200.3	196.9	198.2	206.2	209.9	213.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.1	138.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.7	138.3	134.2	133.3	133.9	132.6	134.0	137.7	139.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average
	[In thousands]														
	Dec. ³	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Tobacco manufactures.....	92.9	94.3	104.1	106.8	96.3	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	82.6	93.9	98.5	94.1	98.1
Cigarettes.....	37.1	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	34.6	34.4
Cigars.....	29.0	29.1	28.7	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.0	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	21.7	31.9	34.7	24.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	20.3	22.4	24.4
Textile-mill products.....	951.5	958.8	954.7	951.4	946.4	920.4	930.6	921.8	928.0	935.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	1,004.8	1,057.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.6
Yarn and thread mills.....	110.1	109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	116.0	116.0	122.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	400.4	399.0	399.2	398.1	392.9	394.3	393.0	395.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	429.7	458.9	495.9
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	28.5	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.8	28.1	29.1	29.8	29.8
Knitting mills.....	215.9	217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	208.7	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	198.6	206.8	214.5	221.1	221.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86.1	85.3	84.8	84.9	82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.8	87.1	88.4	91.7	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	45.9	45.3	44.6	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	48.8	51.5	54.3	54.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	12.3	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	56.3	55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.5	56.6	58.7	60.5	62.2	62.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,185.8	1,182.6	1,181.2	1,184.3	1,172.1	1,130.7	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,198.0	1,198.6	1,211.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	105.4	106.4	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.4	107.4	108.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	117.6	123.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	315.4	317.4	317.7	314.5	307.3	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	312.6	316.5	317.4	317.4
Women's outerwear.....	344.9	339.9	343.5	348.9	328.1	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	337.1	351.6	354.9	352.1	354.2	354.2
Women's, children's undergarments.....	118.6	117.5	115.1	112.6	106.5	109.9	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	119.0	120.9	120.9
Millinery.....	17.0	19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	18.7	18.9	18.9
Children's outerwear.....	74.0	74.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	75.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	73.2	74.1	72.2	74.0	73.8	73.8
Fur goods.....	12.1	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	10.4	11.3	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	59.8	60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	55.6	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	59.2	62.7	62.7
Other fabricated textile products.....	135.4	133.0	131.0	123.5	119.7	119.7	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	124.2	130.8	130.5	129.3
Paper and allied products.....	551.0	553.2	553.8	554.5	550.2	537.8	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	548.7	552.1	562.0	566.3	567.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	271.0	270.7	271.7	272.3	265.3	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	277.4	278.0	278.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	154.3	154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	147.2	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	155.3	155.7	155.7
Other paper and allied products.....	127.0	129.0	129.6	128.0	126.5	126.9	126.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	133.6	134.0	134.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	861.0	856.1	858.3	854.8	847.8	844.2	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.8	864.1	867.9	880.5
Newspapers.....	318.9	318.2	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	318.4	315.0	311.9	311.9
Periodicals.....	62.4	63.0	62.4	60.0	59.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	61.7	64.4	64.4
Books.....	55.6	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.5	53.6	53.6
Commercial printing.....	219.5	221.5	220.7	218.1	218.0	219.5	219.1	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	229.7	223.9	221.2	221.2
Lithographing.....	66.4	66.2	65.6	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.4	67.4	66.7	64.3	64.3
Greeting cards.....	21.8	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.5	19.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.8	44.2	45.4	45.4	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.8	45.2	46.1	46.0	46.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.5	66.9	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.5	69.5	69.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	823.6	823.7	825.1	821.4	816.0	805.9	809.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	844.8	833.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	100.5	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	108.6	108.6	108.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....	312.0	311.3	311.1	310.4	305.9	305.8	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	320.1	323.6	318.1	318.1
Drugs and medicines.....	102.8	102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	100.0	96.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	50.0	50.1	50.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	73.3	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.4	75.6	75.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.4
Fertilizers.....	31.9	34.1	32.9	30.9	30.2	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.5	34.5	32.6	35.8	36.0	36.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	43.0	42.8	38.9	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.8	35.3	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	40.5	40.9	40.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.6	96.5	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	102.8	96.8	96.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	234.0	235.5	233.1	238.7	239.2	239.7	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.5	249.5	252.1
Petroleum refining.....	188.9	186.0	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.9	193.3	193.3	194.2	195.2	196.7	196.3	199.1	200.8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	46.6	47.1	47.2	46.3	46.2	46.5	46.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.3	51.3
Rubber products.....	255.3	253.7	252.8	245.3	238.0	233.0	233.5	230.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.9	265.2	260.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	101.9	101.0	99.7	98.1	96.6	96.8	98.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	110.0	111.8	111.8
Rubber footwear.....	21.2	21.4	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	24.1	24.1
Other rubber products.....	130.6	130.4	124.5	120.2	116.3	116.2	113.6	115.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	134.7	133.3	133.6	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	365.0	362.9	354.2	360.3	362.5	354.5	353.3	340.6	339.4	360.4	366.7	363.0	366.4	369.9	379.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.7	42.0	42.0
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.8	19.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	237.7	230.0	237.1	240.6	238.8	237.2	229.5	224.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	243.8	245.3	245.3
Luggage.....	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.6	16.3	16.3
Handbags and small leather goods.....	33.5	33.2	32.7	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	26.3	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	30.1	32.8	32.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	13.7	16.2	16.2	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ²	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities	3,886	3,886	3,897	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,883	3,910	3,944	3,988	4,094	4,151	4,161
Transportation.....	2,538	2,537	2,546	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,524	2,552	2,587	2,668	2,741	2,773
Interstate railroads.....	951.0	951.0	951.0	959.8	957.9	957.9	957.1	945.8	951.9	965.8	989.8	1,013.0	1,062.8	1,123.4	1,193.5
Class I railroads.....	831.1	841.5	839.0	844.4	837.8	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.0	964.8	1,042.6	1,062.5
Local railways and buslines.....	94.2	94.1	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	103.6	106.5	106.5
Trucking and warehousing.....	820.5	811.2	781.3	787.0	790.7	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.8	782.6	790.0	824.7	812.3	803.8	803.8
Other transportation and services.....	671.2	679.9	686.9	672.4	681.8	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.9	690.6	701.8	699.1	699.1
Buslines, except local.....	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.9	42.0	42.0
Air transportation (common carrier).....	134.7	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	144.6	130.5
Pipeline transportation (except natural gas).....	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.8	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.4	25.9	25.9
Communication.....	751	751	752	757	764	769	772	777	783	789	795	800	806	810	795
Telephone.....	712.8	713.7	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	765.0	768.2	751.2	751.2
Telegraph.....	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	41.4	42.6
Other public utilities.....	507	508	509	506	513	512	505	508	507	507	507	508	500	500	503
Gas and electric utilities.....	575.4	576.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	581.9	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.2	569.1	569.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	256.0	256.0	256.4	261.9	262.0	260.0	257.7	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	258.7	250.2	250.2
Gas utilities.....	151.6	151.8	153.4	155.6	155.1	152.3	149.8	149.8	149.1	148.9	149.2	149.7	149.0	145.3	145.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	167.8	168.1	169.9	171.6	171.7	169.6	167.9	167.8	167.6	167.6	167.7	167.8	168.5	173.6	173.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6	23.0	23.6	23.6
Wholesale and retail trade	11,929	11,923	11,225	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,035	10,961	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,140	12,076	11,962	11,221
Wholesale trade.....	3,060	3,056	3,039	3,016	2,994	2,989	2,980	2,960	2,982	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,065	3,008
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,792.4	1,776.6	1,762.7	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,713.0	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0
Automotive.....	128.8	127.9	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.7	123.3	118.8	118.8
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	312.3	307.7	306.1	299.0	300.8	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	303.4	305.0	305.0
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	439.7	438.2	437.4	437.0	436.1	435.9	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.3	449.3	454.1	457.1	455.2	455.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	911.6	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	883.5	908.4	888.3	875.0	875.0
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,263.7	1,262.8	1,253.2	1,249.7	1,252.2	1,249.8	1,245.7	1,259.4	1,271.8	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3
Retail trade.....	8,869	8,817	8,186	8,135	8,017	7,965	8,055	8,001	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	8,972	8,237	8,213
General merchandise stores.....	1,937.7	1,938.3	1,473.8	1,420.8	1,350.9	1,356.7	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,351.5	1,351.7	1,316.4	1,356.4	1,938.7	1,457.1	1,455.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	1,015.3	946.1	908.1	870.8	863.5	876.7	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	905.7	1,253.6	944.4	943.8	943.8
Other general merchandise stores.....	553.0	527.7	512.7	480.1	473.2	484.3	486.0	487.0	474.8	462.2	480.7	680.1	512.7	511.9	511.9
Food and liquor stores.....	1,634.0	1,612.9	1,597.3	1,595.0	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.4	1,599.1	1,625.5	1,673.9	1,642.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,170.8	1,158.4	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,130.3	1,150.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,157.7	1,106.9	1,076.9	1,076.9
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	221.1	222.4	224.3	224.3	224.3	223.2	229.6	227.6	228.5	224.9	226.3	227.8	234.3	231.9	231.9
Other food and liquor stores.....	221.0	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	217.6	223.8	223.3	224.8	222.6	222.9	240.0	232.7	233.6	233.6
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	770.1	762.7	754.5	755.0	756.6	755.2	755.7	756.6	757.2	768.0	774.4	792.6	823.5	804.2	809.6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	619.0	602.5	590.4	546.7	552.4	591.8	586.7	583.7	576.2	554.8	583.3	719.3	604.6	610.3	610.3
Other retail trade.....	3,827.5	3,754.4	3,757.5	3,773.6	3,780.9	3,759.6	3,752.0	3,705.4	3,673.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,865.1	3,706.8	3,795.4
Furniture and appliance stores.....	396.0	392.4	388.6	381.1	384.5	385.6	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	410.4	390.8	395.8	395.8
Drug stores.....	356.6	356.9	355.2	353.2	352.9	351.9	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.6	385.0	354.7	341.2	341.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,372	2,377	2,380	2,392	2,413	2,412	2,391	2,379	2,356	2,348	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,322	2,308
Banks and trust companies.....	616.3	615.5	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.0	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	602.8	578.7	578.7
Security dealers and exchanges.....	85.8	85.2	84.8	85.6	85.8	83.8	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.8	82.4	82.4
Insurance carriers and agents.....	892.7	894.2	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.6	892.3	893.8	892.7	889.6	887.6	886.8	889.6	825.9	825.9
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	781.8	785.0	790.8	799.2	799.6	796.2	783.5	796.8	779.1	756.9	762.0	771.6	792.0	821.1	821.1
Service and miscellaneous	6,382	6,424	6,463	6,472	6,452	6,465	6,488	6,455	6,384	6,367	6,240	6,241	6,318	6,336	6,160
Hotels and lodging places.....	471.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6
Personal services.....	308.9	311.0	311.6	314.3	317.7	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	318.2	318.0	326.3	332.3	332.3
Laundries.....	168.4	169.8	166.5	163.1	167.1	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	168.0	169.8	165.8	165.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	153.0	151.3	155.3	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6
Motion pictures.....	188.0	191.3	195.3	195.6	193.9	192.6	193.6	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	186.9	204.1	223.4	223.4
Government	8,343	8,555	8,040	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,866	7,870	7,850	7,822	7,789	7,749	8,067	7,636	7,277
Federal ³	2,302	2,172	2,173	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,217	2,209
Executive.....	2,145.4	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,443.4	2,190.2	2,183.1	2,183.1
Department of Defense.....	961.6	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	966.5	958.3	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	1,007.3	1,003.1	1,003.1
Post Office Department.....	542.7	538.8	539.0	541.6	538.9	535.9	528.2	530.8	531.1	532.8	532.9	564.6	531.4	535.3	535.3
Other agencies.....	641.1	643.8	645.3	645.6	657.0	654.4	637.3	636.1	629.8	629.8	625.3	624.3	631.5	613.7	613.7
Legislative.....	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9
Judicial.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3
State and local ⁴	5,541	5,883	5,867	5,769	5,486	5,472	5,682	5,719	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,597	5,400	5,068
State.....	1,512.7	1,517.1	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,466.7	1,473.1	1,462.9	1,453.6	1,443.2	1,435.2	1,418.5	1,382.9	1,300.6	1,300.6
Local.....	4,370.3	4,349.7	4,292.7	4,043.9	4,043.9	4,210.0	4,245.8	4,237.1	4,227.0	4,205.5	4,176.9	4,178.7	4,025.7	3,767.8	3,767.8
Education.....	2,741.3	2,716.7	2,673.9	2,623.2	2,623.2	2,483.2	2,608.6	2,617.6	2,628.5	2,614.2	2,584.0	2,586.1	2,401.8	2,219.7	2,219.7
Other.....	3,141.7	3,130.1	3,105.1	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,198.8	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.3	3,028.1	3,011.1	3,006.8	2,847.7	2,847.7

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

² These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Mining		564	560	564	559	556	560	563	567	583	597	616	638	664	673
Metal.....	76.9	73.8	74.3	72.1	73.5	78.4	75.2	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	84.3	94.4	92.9
Iron.....	27.0	27.3	27.3	25.3	25.7	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	29.0	32.1	30.4
Copper.....	24.1	22.5	23.2	22.4	22.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	24.7	25.3	28.3
Lead and zinc.....	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.5	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....	17.7	17.5	16.7	16.2	17.5	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	26.4	26.4	26.8
Bituminous-coal.....	160.7	168.3	166.2	163.3	158.0	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	208.4	208.4	208.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	206.3	205.7	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.4	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	238.0	245.4	245.4
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	108.3	109.3	112.9	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.9	118.0	116.2	117.0	122.6	128.0	128.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	93.8	94.8	95.5	93.9	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	94.3	96.3	98.6	98.6
Contract construction	2,410	2,506	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,442	2,539	2,539
Nonbuilding construction.....	533	580	598	596	581	573	538	448	370	331	382	447	515	620	620
Highway and street construction.....	261.7	292.3	303.4	301.0	293.0	285.8	265.8	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	178.9	226.8	234.8	234.8
Other nonbuilding construction.....	271.3	287.5	294.7	294.8	288.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	288.5	284.8	284.8
Building construction.....	1,877	1,928	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,927	2,309	2,309
General contractors.....	683.6	698.5	709.1	730.1	717.0	695.5	670.1	627.9	566.9	556.0	626.7	690.4	772.6	868.6	868.6
Special-trade contractors.....	1,192.9	1,229.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,205.5	1,163.9	1,110.9	1,066.6	993.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,154.1	1,179.0	1,179.0
Plumbing and heating.....	257.2	265.8	263.6	260.3	253.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	265.9	271.9	271.9
Painting and decorating.....	164.3	172.2	176.3	183.9	180.2	163.5	165.1	127.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	133.6	150.1	157.4	157.4
Electrical work.....	143.8	148.4	151.6	146.5	138.9	132.5	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	151.7	149.7	149.7
Other special-trade contractors.....	627.6	643.5	645.4	653.3	631.7	624.6	595.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	509.2	569.5	586.4	591.0	591.0
Manufacturing	11,908	11,960	11,721	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,415	11,245	11,310	11,543	11,767	12,024	12,449	12,911	13,195
Durable goods.....	6,728	6,721	6,421	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,269	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,869	7,133	7,523	7,667
Nondurable goods.....	5,180	5,239	5,300	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,065	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,388	5,528
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories.....	72.8	72.5	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	76.9	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	560.0	578.2	594.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578.3	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	548.4	588.3	666.7	666.7
Luggage, trunks, and suitcases.....	89.2	94.2	93.1	88.4	86.5	83.8	83.8	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	70.1	80.1	100.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	289.6	297.5	297.3	296.8	292.9	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	303.5	349.2	349.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	111.8	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	108.3	114.7	114.7
Wooden containers.....	40.9	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	45.5	50.2	50.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	46.7	46.9	46.1	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.6	48.2	50.9	52.3	52.3
Furniture and fixtures	307.1	312.2	313.2	309.8	300.5	285.5	286.8	283.5	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	308.7	314.2	319.2
Household furniture.....	233.5	234.4	229.6	221.9	211.7	210.4	208.4	208.4	213.9	217.5	220.6	227.7	228.9	239.9	239.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	35.2	35.0	36.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	38.2	39.1	39.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	25.6	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	28.4	28.6	28.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	18.7	20.6	20.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	430.7	431.1	422.3	438.1	429.7	422.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	439.6	456.0	470.7
Flat glass.....	22.7	12.1	28.0	26.4	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	30.9	31.4	31.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.0	83.2	83.9	82.2	82.2	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	83.4	81.0	81.0
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.1	35.4	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.7	35.3	35.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	35.0	36.7	36.7
Structural clay products.....	65.8	66.2	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.3	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	70.3	76.8	76.8
Pottery and related products.....	38.9	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	40.6	43.3	47.6	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	90.9	91.7	94.0	93.0	90.3	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	90.6	95.1	95.1
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.5	17.0	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	65.4	64.7	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	71.0	70.0	70.0
Primary metal industries	942.9	927.4	898.6	896.5	863.8	851.9	850.3	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	958.4	1,005.6	1,081.6	1,097.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	457.7	457.1	444.9	428.0	419.1	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	482.0	537.0	532.6	532.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	172.9	158.5	164.8	155.9	159.2	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	201.6	211.7	211.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	53.5	54.5	54.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.8	10.8	10.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	83.7	81.9	81.0	80.3	79.1	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	89.2	93.6	93.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	50.7	47.6	47.7	44.9	42.3	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.9	49.5	52.6	56.6	64.2	64.2	64.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	111.7	104.0	109.1	105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	123.3	131.9	130.3	130.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	822.5	825.2	791.2	821.6	788.3	764.9	772.6	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	892.5	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.3	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.8	51.4	51.2	51.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	107.2	87.6	103.6	96.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	117.9	115.5	120.4	120.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	86.1	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	81.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	83.9	93.8	93.8
Fabricated structural metal products.....	214.0	219.9	224.8	223.8	220.5	218.9	214.8	212.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	241.8	225.5	225.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	182.0	166.2	175.6	160.9	158.1	161.4	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	201.3	197.4	197.4
Lighting fixtures.....	37.8	32.8	35.9	33.2	31.6	32.3	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.4
Fabricated wire products.....	44.8	44.4	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	47.9	50.8	50.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	103.0	100.8	98.5	93.7	88.3	90.0	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	105.1	109.9	111.0	111.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1956												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ²	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,032.1	1,023.7	1,004.5	1,007.0	976.8	990.2	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,000.8	1,090.2	1,098.6	1,134.0	1,180.1	1,255.7	1,278.7
Engines and turbines.....	61.9	56.9	58.6	56.8	56.8	56.5	58.1	60.8	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.6	66.3	61.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	83.0	96.9	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.6	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	105.7	108.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	78.6	77.3	78.4	79.5	79.8	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	94.8	109.4	111.8	111.8
Metalworking machinery (except special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	154.8	149.1	150.5	145.6	151.7	157.6	164.0	168.7	176.9	180.5	188.8	194.7	218.2	218.7	218.7
General industrial machinery.....	106.4	105.0	105.3	104.5	103.7	105.8	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	125.9	123.3	123.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	132.9	131.7	132.0	130.3	131.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	166.3	172.7	172.7
Service-industry and household machines.....	88.6	87.7	86.3	82.1	83.1	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.5	90.2	95.2	95.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	125.8	121.4	120.1	113.3	118.5	120.7	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	127.7	141.2	160.1	160.1
Electrical machinery.....	191.7	178.5	180.5	172.9	172.9	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	209.5	221.5	217.3	217.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	787.2	787.0	746.0	762.2	734.0	711.6	715.3	729.2	749.3	760.6	793.3	824.5	857.7	870.3	870.3
Electrical appliances.....	251.7	237.7	244.2	238.6	235.1	237.7	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	275.0	288.4	297.2	297.2
Insulated wire and cable.....	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.1	23.0	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.5	26.1	27.2	28.7	31.2	30.6	30.6
Electric lamps.....	21.4	20.9	20.2	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.9	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.9	20.9	20.9
Communication equipment.....	53.5	35.9	49.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.6	48.7	51.0	55.8	58.7	59.3	59.0	59.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.1	25.1
Transportation equipment.....	377.7	372.0	368.4	354.9	340.6	339.7	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	395.8	392.0	392.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	33.5	31.4	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.0	36.0	36.0
Aircraft and parts.....	1,196.6	1,176.4	991.5	1,100.1	1,033.6	1,062.9	1,083.8	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,122.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,388.6	1,354.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	530.0	357.8	462.9	402.2	432.7	443.5	446.3	453.5	495.7	546.0	590.1	648.7	630.1	648.5	648.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	483.5	480.8	480.4	474.1	471.3	476.2	467.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	489.9	497.6	503.6	537.4	537.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	292.9	291.0	291.7	291.4	289.1	291.6	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	299.7	304.9	329.8	329.8
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	90.5	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.9	88.7	86.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	93.3	93.8	111.3	105.3	105.3
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.9	11.3	11.3
Other transportation equipment.....	50.0	49.1	48.8	53.9	52.4	53.1	53.7	53.3	54.7	55.8	56.7	58.2	57.5	94.6	94.6
Railroad equipment.....	124.0	118.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	123.9	123.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.0	127.2	111.4	111.4
Other transportation equipment.....	107.9	103.7	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.5	105.4	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.0	108.5	98.9	98.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.1	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.7	17.8	17.8
Railroad equipment.....	30.8	26.1	30.5	31.2	32.7	33.0	37.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	49.4	54.7	48.6	48.6
Other transportation equipment.....	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	8.0	8.2	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	210.8	208.1	207.2	204.9	199.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	226.2	230.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	31.5	31.7	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	36.6	37.7	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	57.4	56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	62.1	61.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	28.9	28.5	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.6	20.3	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	43.7	44.1	44.1
Watches and clocks.....	24.1	24.3	23.7	22.5	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	25.0	28.0	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	365.7	379.2	385.8	380.0	365.6	346.2	354.5	348.1	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	372.0	390.6	405.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	36.4	36.2	35.6	33.5	32.8	33.4	32.6	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	34.4	36.3	39.0	39.0
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.7
Toys and sporting goods.....	71.9	78.8	79.0	75.5	70.1	70.7	67.5	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	75.6	79.8	79.8
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.1	22.2	21.6	21.6	20.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.8	49.9	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.5	42.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.2	52.3	52.3
Fabricated plastics products.....	68.3	68.3	66.7	64.0	61.6	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.6	70.2	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	117.2	116.2	114.3	110.1	108.2	109.2	109.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	118.6	123.6	123.6
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	989.4	1,047.6	1,115.2	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,038.7	977.8	948.5	941.7	951.0	966.0	1,027.3	1,065.7	1,104.0
Meat products.....	251.1	250.5	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.1	238.6	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	256.2	268.8	268.8
Dairy products.....	62.2	64.4	67.9	71.5	73.0	73.0	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	66.6	72.1	72.1
Canning and preserving.....	174.8	237.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	176.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	140.1	157.7	200.5	200.5
Grain-mill products.....	78.6	81.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	75.5	83.8	83.8
Bakery products.....	163.7	166.1	165.8	166.3	167.1	167.5	164.9	162.8	163.2	164.4	164.9	168.4	169.9	172.0	172.0
Sugar.....	40.5	36.8	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	27.6	37.3	25.1	26.4	26.4
Confectionery and related products.....	67.4	68.1	66.5	61.5	54.6	58.0	56.7	57.2	60.3	61.5	62.2	68.2	63.5	64.3	64.3
Beverages.....	114.9	115.4	115.2	117.7	120.9	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	108.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....	94.4	95.8	96.3	98.3	98.0	98.4	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	95.7	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	82.3	84.0	93.6	96.1	85.5	69.5	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.6	84.4	89.5
Cigarettes.....	32.2	31.7	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	30.2	30.7	30.7
Cigars.....	27.3	27.4	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	32.8	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	19.1	19.0	31.6	21.2	23.0	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	18.4	21.7	17.8	20.1	20.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1958
	[In thousands]														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Textile-mill products.....	860.9	867.9	863.3	859.9	855.2	830.2	839.7	830.5	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	884.8	912.9	965.8
Scouring and combing plants.....		4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	5.0	6.1
Yarn and thread mills.....		101.7	100.8	100.6	99.9	98.0	98.5	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	104.5	107.2	113.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		372.7	370.9	371.1	370.1	365.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	401.5	429.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		24.8	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	25.4	26.2
Knitting mills.....		195.7	197.0	196.0	195.0	184.2	188.5	183.0	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	186.2	194.3	201.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		74.6	73.8	73.4	73.8	71.7	72.4	72.5	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	76.0	77.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		38.2	37.5	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	42.5	48.7
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.0	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.0	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		46.4	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	48.7	50.5	52.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,057.3	1,052.9	1,051.2	1,055.3	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	984.7	986.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,054.6	1,064.8	1,079.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		93.3	93.8	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.1	93.3	99.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	105.3	110.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		287.1	289.1	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	288.9	291.5
Women's outerwear.....		307.9	303.1	306.7	312.2	291.4	292.5	292.1	296.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.0	314.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		107.0	105.6	103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	106.8	108.4
Millinery.....		14.7	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.6	16.3	16.5
Children's outerwear.....		65.6	66.3	66.3	67.4	60.5	66.8	62.0	69.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.7	66.0
Fur goods.....		9.3	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.8	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		54.1	54.6	53.8	52.7	47.4	49.3	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	53.2	56.3
Other fabricated textile products.....		113.9	111.8	110.1	102.5	98.2	98.8	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	108.5	107.8
Paper and allied products.....	442.7	445.5	446.5	447.0	441.7	429.0	433.4	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.8	463.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		222.2	222.2	222.5	222.7	215.4	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	226.5	229.0	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		124.3	124.2	124.0	120.0	116.1	117.1	116.1	118.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	125.2	127.2
Other paper and allied products.....		99.0	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.4	102.3	104.5	105.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	553.4	549.0	550.6	547.6	541.7	537.2	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	553.2	549.6
Newspapers.....		160.4	159.4	157.1	156.3	155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	158.9	156.1	155.1
Periodicals.....		25.9	26.3	26.1	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.7	26.6	27.8
Books.....		33.8	33.3	33.8	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	35.2	35.4
Commercial printing.....		176.5	178.6	177.5	175.1	174.6	176.0	175.7	178.1	178.5	178.5	180.7	183.9	181.3	179.6
Lithographing.....		50.2	50.1	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	50.7	48.5
Greeting cards.....		15.5	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....		34.6	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.7	37.0	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		52.1	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.5	53.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	515.7	516.3	516.5	510.9	504.1	495.5	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.8	545.1	553.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		66.5	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.6	66.9	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	73.0	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....		195.2	193.1	191.4	190.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	210.3	217.0
Drugs and medicines.....		57.0	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	57.9	57.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		30.8	31.3	31.5	30.4	29.7	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		44.3	44.4	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	45.9	47.0
Gum and wood chemicals.....		6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.1
Fertilizers.....		22.4	24.6	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	26.7	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		30.1	30.1	26.5	23.9	23.1	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	28.1	28.6
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		63.7	63.7	63.9	63.5	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.3	63.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	156.0	156.7	153.3	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	163.1	168.0	172.2
Petroleum refining.....		120.3	116.4	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	128.1	131.0
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		36.4	36.9	37.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.0	41.2
Rubber products.....	196.7	195.6	194.5	187.5	181.2	175.1	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	205.9	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....		76.2	75.3	74.1	72.5	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	83.3	85.2
Rubber footwear.....		17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.6	19.8
Other rubber products.....		102.2	102.1	96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	106.5	105.0	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	325.7	323.7	315.0	321.0	323.2	316.7	314.3	301.5	290.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	329.2	336.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		34.0	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		16.6	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.8	17.7
Footwear (except rubber).....		213.7	208.9	212.9	216.8	215.4	213.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	220.8	219.8	218.8	219.1	221.5
Luggage.....		13.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.9
Handbags and small leather goods.....		29.7	29.4	29.0	27.5	24.8	23.6	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	26.1	28.9
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		12.7	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.2	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....	531	533	540	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	534	535	538	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....	511.2	512.9	519.7	525.8	526.9	520.4	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	519.0	519.8	513.8
Electric light and power utilities.....	220.2	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	223.5	226.0	219.6	
Gas utilities.....	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.4	133.4	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	154.6	154.8	156.8	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	156.6	160.8	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.7	21.2	
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....	2,661	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,569	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,721	2,695	2,661	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,575.7	1,560.3	1,546.3	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,490.1	1,509.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,551.4	1,590.8	1,572.2	1,562.6	
Automotive.....	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	108.4	104.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	281.1	276.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	273.4	275.1	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	382.1	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.9	387.1	392.7	398.2	402.7	402.0	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	800.3	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	775.9	804.3	787.7	781.2	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,085.4	1,085.6	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,092.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,122.6	1,098.1	
Retail trade.....	1,465.6	1,372.2	1,322.9	1,252.9	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,356.6	1,355.3	
General merchandise stores.....	945.3	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,186.9	875.9	876.4	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	520.3	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	455.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	450.9	646.7	480.6	478.9	
Other general merchandise stores.....	1,489.7	1,475.6	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,816.6	1,465.8	1,440.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,098.2	1,084.7	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,038.4	1,014.5	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	189.3	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	206.7	205.1	
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	202.2	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	228.0	220.4	221.3	
Other food and liquor stores.....	676.1	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	680.3	704.8	736.4	719.3	727.1	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	556.6	565.8	
Apparel and accessories stores.....															
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,069.4	2,062.5	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.3	2,174.4	2,094.6	2,104.5	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	359.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	361.2	363.8	
Drug stores.....	337.0	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	339.7	367.7	337.7	327.5	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power-plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956	
Continental United States	1,781.2	1,722.4	1,905.8	2,202.7	2,510.9	2,667.3	2,984.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,465.8	1,225.2	
New England	132.4	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.8	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	121.9	86.7	
Maine	13.4	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	11.0	8.2	
New Hampshire	5.9	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	6.0	6.4	
Vermont	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	
Massachusetts	64.2	59.3	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	61.4	41.7	
Rhode Island	11.4	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	16.5	12.0	
Connecticut	34.5	36.9	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	67.2	38.4	27.9	24.2	16.5	
Middle Atlantic	559.2	542.2	572.1	630.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	427.6	370.8	
New York	250.0	233.5	245.4	299.7	334.4	338.2	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	189.3	165.4	
New Jersey	85.1	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	76.6	80.5	67.6	
Pennsylvania	224.1	225.1	229.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	167.9	137.8	
East North Central	350.9	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	283.8	257.5	
Ohio	88.0	90.6	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	65.6	47.5	
Indiana	33.7	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	33.5	31.3	
Illinois	93.8	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	68.2	69.6	
Michigan	105.0	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	287.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	93.2	100.0	
Wisconsin	30.4	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	23.2	19.0	
West North Central	77.7	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	80.0	71.9	
Minnesota	22.3	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	22.6	19.8	
Iowa	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	8.9	7.8	
Missouri	33.6	34.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	30.3	27.9	
North Dakota	1.9	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	
South Dakota	1.0	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	
Nebraska	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	5.4	5.1	
Kansas	8.9	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.0	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	8.6	7.6	
South Atlantic	184.0	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	154.7	123.3	
Delaware	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	
Maryland	30.1	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	17.7	12.2	
District of Columbia	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.4	
Virginia	15.0	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	13.7	11.3	
West Virginia	26.4	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	14.1	11.0	
North Carolina	34.4	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.0	33.4	39.3	31.3	
South Carolina	13.5	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	15.2	13.0	
Georgia	27.5	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	23.8	27.5	21.9	
Florida	27.7	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	18.7	16.0	
East South Central	100.6	99.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	195.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	110.9	98.5	
Kentucky	25.9	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	67.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	33.1	30.1	
Tennessee	34.6	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	40.2	36.1	
Alabama	28.8	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.6	20.8	
Mississippi	11.4	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	15.0	11.5	
West South Central	102.3	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	72.1	57.9	
Arkansas	14.3	12.6	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	14.8	11.6	
Louisiana	23.7	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	13.2	12.4	
Oklahoma	15.7	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	12.7	10.6	
Texas	48.7	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	31.4	23.5	
Mountain	39.1	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	34.5	26.5	
Montana	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	6.3	3.7	
Idaho	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	5.2	3.9	
Wyoming	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	
Colorado	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	5.1	3.6	
New Mexico	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	2.7	
Arizona	7.4	7.2	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.5	4.5	
Utah	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	4.5	3.9	
Nevada	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.8	
Pacific	234.9	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	180.3	132.2	
Washington	46.6	36.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	33.3	28.1	
Oregon	24.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	22.9	16.2	
California	164.1	142.3	159.5	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	124.1	87.8	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958											1957		1956
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	740	775	776	725	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	674
Nonfarm placements.....	413	514	545	489	459	456	439	404	332	312	355	360	406	474
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	1,258	1,259	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,818	2,285	2,024	1,946	973
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,781	1,722	1,906	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,013
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	2.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,798	10,780	7,211	4,814	3,503
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.46	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$27.26
Total benefits paid.....	\$174,470	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$130,627	\$91,700
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶														
Initial claims ³	12	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	21
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	58	41	30	28
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	102	129	193	248	384	333	334	368	345	279	258	170	115	118
Total benefits paid.....	2,693	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,168
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁷	20	17	20	21	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	21
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	121	113	118	119	128	101	128	146	149	140	123	106	83	49
Number of payments ⁸	229	272	260	286	250	252	307	338	319	284	306	227	142	98
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$70.15	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$58.04
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$16,030	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$30,674	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,068	\$30,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$5,637
All programs:¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,957	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,090

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and Veterans' Programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Beginning with November 1958, includes data for ex-servicemen under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen, effective October 27, 1958.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949.....	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.5	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958.....	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.7	---	---
Total separations ²													
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957.....	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958.....	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	---	---
Quits													
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958.....	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	---	---
Discharges													
1949.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3
1956.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	---	---
Layoffs													
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
1956.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958.....	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	---	---
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	---	---

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	1.8	.2	.2
Nondurable goods ¹	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2
Durable Goods												
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2.7	4.4	3.8	4.7	1.1	2.4	.2	.4	2.4	1.7	.1	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	(⁹)	6.6	(⁹)	6.7	(⁹)	3.6	(⁹)	.5	(⁹)	2.5	(⁹)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	1.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	1.0	2.0	.2	.4	2.2	1.1	(⁹)	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.6	1.1	1.6	.2	.4	1.3	1.4	.1	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.7	3.3	3.2	4.0	1.1	1.4	.3	.3	1.8	2.1	.1	.1
Household furniture.....	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	1.8	1.7	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.0	.8	1.2	.1	.3	1.6	3.3	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.7	2.9	1.8	3.2	.7	.8	.1	.2	.9	2.0	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.5	1.1	2.4	2.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.7	1.5	.2	.2
Structural clay products.....	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.5	.8	.9	.1	.2	2.6	1.2	.1	.2
Pottery and related products.....	2.0	2.5	1.3	2.0	.6	.9	.3	.2	.3	.8	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	2.6	3.4	2.0	2.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.3	1.4	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	.3	.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.3	1.2	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.8	3.5	2.6	3.0	.6	.7	.2	.2	1.7	1.9	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	.6	.7	.2	.1	1.5	1.4	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.3	4.6	2.1	2.2	.8	.9	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.3	.2
Steel foundries.....	3.0	3.8	3.0	4.1	.4	.6	.1	.2	2.3	3.0	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.7	3.4	1.7	1.3	.6	.6	.4	.1	.5	.4	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.5	1.9	.7	.7	.2	.3	.1	(⁹)	.2	.1	.2	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.2	4.9	3.2	4.0	.8	.7	.3	.4	1.9	2.7	.2	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.1	3.6	2.1	2.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.5	2.1	.2	.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.8	4.1	3.3	4.3	.7	.9	.2	.3	2.3	2.8	.2	.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.7	4.5	1.9	2.7	.9	1.1	.2	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.4	4.4	1.6	2.3	.9	1.2	.3	.2	.3	.7	.1	.2
Handtools.....	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.9	.6	.9	.2	.2	.7	1.5	.2	.2
Hardware.....	2.9	6.3	2.0	2.8	.9	1.1	.2	.4	.7	1.0	.1	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.3	2.9	2.4	4.3	.6	.9	.2	.3	1.4	2.9	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.4	.4	.7	.2	.2	1.2	3.4	.1	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.3	3.3	2.7	4.2	.8	1.1	.3	.4	1.6	2.6	.2	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	1.6	2.2	3.9	4.7	.6	.9	.1	.3	3.1	3.4	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.1	6.5	4.3	4.4	.7	.9	.1	.3	3.2	2.9	.2	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.6	4.3	1.7	1.9	.7	.8	.1	.2	.8	.7	.1	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	4.8	3.3	1.9	3.2	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.1	2.2	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.5	.5	.7	.1	.1	.9	1.5	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	.9	1.5	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	.8	1.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.8	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.8	5.4	1.4	2.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	.7	1.3	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	2.2	2.4	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.8	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.0	1.8	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.1	2.7	1.2	2.4	.5	.7	.1	.1	.4	1.4	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.7	5.0	3.5	2.6	.7	.9	.1	.3	2.4	1.2	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.1	.4	.6	.1	.1	.8	1.2	.2	.3
Electrical machinery.....	2.8	3.6	2.3	2.9	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	.7	1.3	.1	.3
Communication equipment.....	2.6	3.6	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.5	.2	.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.4	4.8	3.1	3.8	1.4	1.9	.2	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	.9	1.3	.9	1.4	.4	.6	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.1	4.4	3.1	2.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	1.7	1.1	.2	.3
Transportation equipment.....	4.1	5.1	2.9	4.0	.7	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	2.5	.2	.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	5.6	7.1	2.1	3.5	.7	.7	.3	.1	1.0	2.1	.2	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	.6	.9	.1	.1	1.1	1.4	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.4	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.0	.7	.7	.1	.1	2.0	2.1	.1	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁹)	.7	(⁹)	6.0	(⁹)	1.1	(⁹)	.1	(⁹)	4.8	(⁹)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	1.5	.9	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
Durable Goods—Continued												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(9)	11.4	(9)	11.0	(9)	2.2	(9)	0.5	(9)	7.9	(9)	0.5
Railroad equipment.....	(9)	14.8	(9)	12.2	(9)	.5	(9)	.2	(9)	11.1	(9)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(9)	1.3	(9)	4.2	(9)	.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.9	(9)	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	17.2	23.2	7.7	17.2	0.2	.4	0.2	.2	7.1	16.2	0.3	.4
Other transportation equipment.....	.9	3.1	8.1	2.9	.8	1.6	.2	.5	6.9	.7	.2	.1
Instruments and related products.....	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	.8	.8	.2	.1	.6	1.0	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(9)	1.2	(9)	1.0	(9)	.5	(9)	.1	(9)	.4	(9)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.6	.5	1.1	.1	.1	1.9	2.2	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.3	.7	.8	.2	.1	.5	1.1	.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.8	4.5	5.3	4.8	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	3.6	2.5	.1	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.8	3.2	1.3	2.0	.7	1.2	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.2
Nondurable Goods												
Food and kindred products.....	2.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	.9	1.0	.2	.2	2.5	2.5	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.1	.5	.5	.2	.1	1.8	3.2	.2	.3
Grain-mill products.....	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	.5	.8	.1	.2	2.5	2.3	.1	.4
Bakery products.....	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.6	.2	.4	1.0	.8	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(9)	3.1	(9)	4.8	(9)	.3	(9)	.1	(9)	4.1	(9)	.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	.6	1.0	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.3	1.0	.7	.9	.2	.6	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Cigars.....	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.7	.2	.2	.9	.7	(9)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	.5	1.2	2.1	.9	.4	.4	(9)	.1	1.3	.1	.4	.4
Textile-mill products.....	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.2	1.2	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.5	3.5	2.2	3.3	1.3	1.9	.3	.4	.5	1.0	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.3	1.3	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	.6	.8	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.0	4.9	8.1	6.5	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	6.5	5.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.7	.1	.3	2.0	1.3	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.7	.2	.3	.8	.3	(9)	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.5	(9)	.1
Knit underwear.....	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.6	(9)	.1	.4	.7	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.0	.6	.9	.1	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(9)	3.9	(9)	2.6	(9)	.8	(9)	.1	(9)	1.5	(9)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	1.6	2.1	.2	.2	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.8	2.8	3.6	4.9	1.3	1.4	.2	.1	2.1	3.2	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.6	1.6	2.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.1	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	.6	.9	.2	.2	1.2	1.2	.1	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	.4	.6	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	1.4	1.1	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	.5	.6	.1	.2	1.2	.8	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	.9	.9	2.5	1.4	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.8	.7	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.8	.8	1.2	1.4	.3	.3	(9)	(9)	.8	.9	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.0	.9	1.7	2.7	.2	.3	(9)	(9)	1.2	2.1	.3	.3
Drugs and medicines.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	.6	.8	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	.8	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.5	.7	1.6	1.4	.2	.3	(9)	.1	1.1	.4	.3	.5
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	(9)	(9)	.6	.2	.3	.6
Rubber products.....	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.9	.5	.7	.1	.2	.9	.9	.1	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.4	1.7	.8	.9	.2	.2	.1	(9)	.4	.5	.1	.1
Rubber footwear.....	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.1	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	.8	2.1	.2	.3
Other rubber products.....	2.1	3.4	2.1	2.4	.6	.9	.1	.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.2
Leather and leather products.....	4.1	3.4	2.6	4.5	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	.7	2.4	.1	.1
Leather: tanned, curled, and finished.....	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.4	3.6	2.6	4.8	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	.6	2.6	.1	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	3.0	4.0	1.4	2.9	.6	1.5	.1	.1	.4	1.1	.2	.3
Iron mining.....	.5	1.8	1.2	3.2	.2	.2	.1	(9)	.7	2.5	.2	.5
Copper mining.....	(9)	5.2	(9)	2.5	(9)	1.8	(9)	.1	(9)	.3	(9)	.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.8	9.1	1.3	1.5	.6	.6	.1	(9)	.5	.6	.2	.3
Anthracite mining.....	2.0	4.9	1.9	1.7	.2	1.0	(9)	.2	1.6	.5	.1	(9)
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.6	1.8	1.0	.9	.2	.3	(9)	(9)	.6	.4	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(9)	.9	(9)	1.3	(9)	.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	.5	(9)	.1
Telegraph.....	(9)	1.0	(9)	1.5	(9)	.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	.2	(9)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.³ Not available.⁴ Less than 0.05.⁵ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹

Year and month	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings
Mining																		
Total: Mining			Metal										Coal					
			Total: Metal		Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite ¹				
1956: Average	\$98.81	41.0	\$2.41	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$78.96	32.9	\$2.40
1957: Average	102.21	40.4	2.53	98.74	40.8	2.42	103.49	39.5	2.62	97.78	40.9	2.39	88.97	41.0	2.17	81.79	31.1	2.63
November	90.84	39.0	2.56	96.92	39.4	2.46	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	76.85	29.0	2.65
December	102.03	39.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.06	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	70.76	26.6	2.66
1958: January	99.72	38.8	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68
February	98.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.5	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	73.70	27.5	2.68
March	97.07	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.90	39.9	2.38	85.10	39.4	2.16	66.25	25.0	2.65
April	94.02	37.4	2.53	92.93	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.8	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	38.6	2.14	58.63	22.3	2.62
May	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.80	36.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.63
June	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.34	38.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.56	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.96	30.9	2.62
July	99.96	39.2	2.55	96.13	38.3	2.51	104.43	36.9	2.83	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.85	39.7	2.18	79.77	30.8	2.59
August	101.24	39.7	2.55	95.63	37.8	2.53	105.28	37.2	2.83	87.71	35.8	2.45	83.16	38.5	2.16	74.59	28.8	2.59
September	102.14	39.9	2.56	98.04	38.6	2.54	104.80	36.9	2.84	94.67	38.8	2.44	83.16	37.8	2.20	80.98	30.8	2.60
October	102.40	40.0	2.56	98.30	38.7	2.54	101.03	35.7	2.83	99.79	40.4	2.47	87.42	40.1	2.18	77.52	29.7	2.61
November	103.72	40.2	2.58	101.24	39.7	2.55	101.75	35.7	2.85	107.60	42.7	2.52	88.84	40.2	2.21	77.00	29.5	2.61
Mining—Continued																		
Coal—Continued			Contract construction										Nonbuilding construction					
Bituminous			Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street construction			
1956: Average	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.50	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33
1957: Average	110.83	36.6	3.02	106.75	40.9	2.61	87.80	43.9	2.00	100.64	36.9	2.89	108.07	39.8	2.64	98.66	40.6	2.43
November	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.82	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47
December	107.92	35.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.60	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.46
1958: January	103.34	34.0	3.04	110.56	41.2	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.03	107.10	35.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44
February	100.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.53	33.4	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45
March	96.37	31.7	3.04	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.02	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	35.6	2.41
April	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.45	42.3	2.02	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.45	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45
May	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	111.08	37.4	2.97	110.56	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52
June	106.30	35.2	3.02	110.57	40.8	2.71	91.49	44.2	2.07	110.11	37.2	2.96	108.67	40.7	2.67	103.25	41.3	2.50
July	97.85	32.4	3.02	110.83	41.2	2.69	91.94	44.2	2.08	111.90	37.3	3.00	110.87	40.8	2.71	106.50	41.6	2.56
August	105.90	35.3	3.00	106.67	40.1	2.66	93.39	44.9	2.08	113.70	37.9	3.00	114.66	42.0	2.73	112.31	43.7	2.57
September	106.55	35.4	3.01	110.02	40.9	2.69	95.34	45.4	2.10	114.91	37.8	3.04	117.32	42.2	2.78	114.23	43.6	2.62
October	107.76	35.8	3.01	107.60	40.3	2.67	95.37	45.2	2.11	115.82	38.1	3.04	118.71	42.7	2.78	117.04	44.5	2.63
November	107.87	35.6	3.03	112.06	41.2	2.72	93.03	44.3	2.10	110.29	36.4	3.03	107.98	39.7	2.72	103.12	40.6	2.54
Nonbuilding construction—Con.																		
Other nonbuilding construction			Building construction										Special-trade contractors					
			Total: Building construction		General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating				
1956: Average	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$90.81	34.9	\$2.86
1957: Average	110.15	39.2	2.81</															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²		
				United States				South				West						
1956: Average.....	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1957: Average.....	72.04	39.8	1.81	70.92	39.4	1.80	71.53	39.8	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.62	38.2	2.32	75.60	40.0	1.89
November.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91
December.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January.....	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.60	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92
February.....	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.60	39.1	1.23	85.10	37.6	2.29	75.46	39.3	1.92
March.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92
April.....	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.92
May.....	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	50.00	41.0	1.23	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96
June.....	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.03	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96
July.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	91.42	38.9	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96
August.....	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.33	42.2	1.24	94.33	39.8	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98
September.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	77.68	41.1	1.89	78.50	41.1	1.91	52.15	42.4	1.24	95.16	39.9	2.41	83.18	41.8	1.99
October.....	80.15	41.1	1.95	77.30	40.9	1.89	78.12	40.9	1.91	52.58	42.4	1.24	96.16	39.9	2.41	83.42	41.5	2.01
November.....	77.38	40.3	1.92	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.76	40.3	1.88	52.33	42.2	1.24	93.84	39.1	2.40	83.42	41.5	2.01
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Total: Furniture and fixtures	Furniture and fixtures			Furniture and fixtures			Furniture and fixtures			Furniture and fixtures			Furniture and fixtures			Furniture and fixtures		
1956: Average.....	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	76.00	40.0	1.90	56.23	39.6	1.42	56.52	39.8	1.42	61.56	40.5	1.52	70.00	40.0	1.76
November.....	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.87	39.7	1.76
December.....	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.60	40.0	1.94	54.95	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	70.62	39.9	1.77
1958: January.....	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.55	67.76	38.5	1.76
February.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	53.39	37.6	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.76	39.2	1.55	67.97	38.4	1.77
March.....	74.09	39.2	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	68.32	38.6	1.77
April.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	68.32	38.6	1.77
May.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.82	39.5	1.56	66.91	37.8	1.77
June.....	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.46	40.6	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78
July.....	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	58.15	40.1	1.45	59.83	40.7	1.47	62.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77
August.....	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.16	42.0	1.98	59.60	41.1	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.46	64.40	40.5	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78
September.....	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.83	41.8	2.03	59.68	40.6	1.47	60.01	41.1	1.46	64.87	40.8	1.59	73.80	41.0	1.80
October.....	82.54	41.9	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.60	40.0	1.44	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.39	41.0	1.79
November.....	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.68	42.0	2.04	57.31	39.8	1.44	55.58	39.7	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	72.85	40.7	1.79
Total: Furniture and fixtures	Household furniture ³			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedspings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴			Wood office furniture		
1956: Average.....	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$7								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ¹			Brick and hollow tile		
1956: Average	\$80.80	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$69.12	40.9	\$1.69	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.44	40.8	\$1.80	\$60.97	41.9	\$1.67
1957: Average	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.56	39.4	2.07	70.67	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71
November	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	60.43	39.9	1.74
December	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.91	38.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1958: January	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.38	38.8	1.71
February	86.60	40.7	2.13	83.9	39.2	2.18	69.92	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	86.56	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.75
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.34	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.63	41.5	1.75
August	88.07	40.4	2.18	82.04	38.7	2.12	72.68	39.5	1.84	95.58	40.5	2.36	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.85	42.2	1.75
September	86.58	39.9	2.17	81.15	39.6	2.15	75.70	40.7	1.86	97.82	41.1	2.37	79.35	40.9	1.94	73.33	41.9	1.75
October	88.73	40.7	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	75.07	40.8	1.84	96.70	40.8	2.37	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.03	42.3	1.76
November	87.23	40.2	2.17	87.47	39.4	2.22	73.44	41.0	1.84	96.93	40.9	2.37	78.18	40.3	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.8	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75
1957: Average	78.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	83.81	38.8	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.75	43.1	1.92	80.04	43.5	1.84
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21	73.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.8	1.87
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87
1958: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	80.91	35.8	2.26	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.80
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.87	34.9	2.05	85.77	43.1	1.99	84.78	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.32	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.96	87.66	37.3	2.35	71.71	35.5	2.02	90.50	44.8	2.02	87.75	45.0	1.95
September	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	91.72	38.7	2.37	74.30	36.6	2.03	90.37	44.3	2.04	87.47	44.4	1.97
October	78.99	40.3	1.96	79.60	40.2	1.98	91.10	38.6	2.36	75.52	37.2	2.03	91.89	45.0	2.04	88.40	45.1	1.96
November	77.79	40.1	1.94	76.04	38.6	1.97	91.01	38.4	2.37	76.88	37.5	2.05	88.68	43.9	2.02	84.34	43.7	1.93
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1956: Average	\$60.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$53.25	40.8	\$2.04	\$88.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$59.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$56.52	40.9	\$2.36
1957: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	66.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.8	2						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Steel foundries		Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average.....	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.37
November.....	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.64	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42
December.....	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.67	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January.....	91.20	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.62	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February.....	90.38	37.6	2.41	98.00	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.8	2.24	109.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March.....	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.9	2.23	109.89	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April.....	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.62	40.6	2.70	87.60	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May.....	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.6	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	86.37	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.46
June.....	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.2	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	97.09	40.6	2.49
July.....	91.50	37.6	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August.....	91.74	37.6	2.44	99.54	39.5	2.52	89.24	38.8	2.30	115.20	40.0	2.88	89.73	40.6	2.21	103.02	40.4	2.55
September.....	92.61	37.8	2.45	101.05	40.1	2.52	91.01	39.4	2.31	117.38	40.9	2.87	90.72	40.5	2.24	104.60	40.7	2.57
October.....	94.35	38.2	2.47	102.36	40.3	2.54	91.54	39.8	2.30	118.90	41.0	2.90	93.15	41.4	2.25	106.30	41.2	2.58
November.....	94.60	38.3	2.47	103.63	40.8	2.54	94.89	40.9	2.32	117.74	40.6	2.90	93.52	41.2	2.27	108.26	41.8	2.59
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper		Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ³			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			
1956: Average.....	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.64	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$96.53	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average.....	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.6	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38
November.....	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.42	38.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.08	39.7	2.41
December.....	96.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	101.62	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45
1958: January.....	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	39.0	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February.....	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45
March.....	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.55	99.63	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April.....	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May.....	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.56	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.6	2.48
June.....	98.17	40.4	2.43	105.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.48
July.....	99.85	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.60	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August.....	101.52	41.1	2.47	107.20	40.0	2.68	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.15	39.6	2.63	101.57	37.9	2.68	102.72	40.6	2.53
September.....	102.59	41.2	2.49	108.27	40.1	2.70	95.18	40.5	2.35	106.13	39.9	2.66	104.34	38.5	2.71	105.88	41.2	2.57
October.....	104.42	41.6	2.51	110.97	41.1	2.70	94.87	40.2	2.36	106.93	39.9	2.68	104.83	38.4	2.73	105.52	40.9	2.58
November.....	107.02	42.3	2.53	113.15	41.6	2.72	96.63	40.6	2.38	109.76	40.5	2.71	109.37	39.2	2.79	107.90	41.5	2.60
	Primary metal industries—Continued		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)															
	Welded and heavy-riveted pipe		Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			
1956: Average.....	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.20	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average.....	96.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	39.7	2.10
November.....	97.02	38.6	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43	89.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14
December.....	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	85.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January.....	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.63	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February.....	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March.....	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.90	38.6	2.18
April.....	96.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May.....	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
June.....	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July.....	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	42.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August.....	112.34	41.3	2.72	92.52	40.4	2.29	110.16	43.2	2.55	86.80	40.0	2.17	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.70	38.5	2.20
September.....	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.02	40.8	2.28	107.78	42.6	2.53	86.18	39.9	2.16	76.78	40.2	1.91	87.25	39.3	2.22
October.....	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.02	40.8	2.28	106.55	41.3	2.58	87.99	41.7	2.11	78.78	40.4	1.95	87.31	39.6	2.23
November.....	108.50	39.6	2.74	94.25	40.8	2.31	108.26	41.8	2.59	94.05	41.8	2.25	79.98	40.6	1.97	88.75	39.8	2.23
	Hardware		Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁵			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁶			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			
1956: Average.....	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.96	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average.....	89.13	40.7	2.10	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.22	82.89	39.7	2.06	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
November.....	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December.....	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.8	2.03	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.30	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.53	39.4	2.28	89.38	39.2	2.28
March.....	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30
April.....	82.66	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.15	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May.....	85.80	39.0	2.20	84.75	38.7	2.19	86.79	37.9	2.29	83.85	39.0	2.15	91.54	39.8	2.30	93.09	40.3	2.31
June.....	88.93	39.1	2.22	86.19	39.0	2.21	91.48	39.6	2.31	84.80	39.3	2.16	93.55	40.5	2.31	94.02	40.7	2.31
July.....	86.80	39.1	2.22	86.19	39.0	2.21	88.85	38.8	2.29	84.85	39.1	2.17	94.94	40.4	2.35	95.88	40.8	2.35
August.....	90.98	40.8	2.23	88.58	39.9	2.22	90.62	39.4	2.30	87.42	40.1	2.18	96.52	40.9	2.36	97.23	41.2	2.36
September.....	88.40	40.0	2.21	92.03	40.9	2.25	94.24	41.1	2.35	91.27	41.3	2.21	96.46	40.7	2.37	96.05	40.7	2.36
October.....	90.93	43.3	2.10	92.70	41.2	2.25	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.80	41.8	2.22	95.11	40.8	2.36	94.66	39.9	2.37
November.....	90.96	42.9	2.33	90.09	40.4	2.23	93.90	40.3	2.33	88.48	40.4	2.19	94.40	40.0	2.36	93.66	39.6	2.37

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enameled products		
1956: Average.....	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$86.64	39.2	\$1.70
1957: Average.....	89.79	41.0	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	98.56	41.4	2.26	90.13	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78
1958: January.....	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.02	40.8	2.28	69.36	37.9	1.53
February.....	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.26	95.76	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82
March.....	87.88	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85
April.....	86.56	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	68.26	37.1	1.84
May.....	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	80.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84
June.....	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.5	2.34	90.08	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0	1.85
July.....	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.8	1.87
August.....	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89
September.....	90.08	40.3	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89
October.....	91.30	40.4	2.26	95.92	39.8	2.41	101.70	42.2	2.41	92.10	39.7	2.32	73.49	39.3	1.87
November.....	91.71	40.4	2.27	97.04	40.1	2.42	101.22	42.0	2.41	95.40	41.3	2.31	81.06	42.0	1.93
December.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	97.53	40.3	2.42	96.12	41.3	2.40	91.25	40.2	2.27	82.03	42.5	1.93
1959: January.....	91.94	40.5	2.27	97.69	40.2	2.43	96.08	40.2	2.39	96.93	40.9	2.37	82.75	43.1	1.92
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ³			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs		
1956: Average.....	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21
1957: Average.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.01	41.4	2.13	98.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35
1958: January.....	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.89	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36
February.....	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.59	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37
March.....	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36
April.....	76.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.66	38.0	2.36
May.....	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37
June.....	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.75	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	88.60	37.7	2.35
July.....	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	82.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	86.72	36.9	2.35
August.....	80.57	39.3	2.05	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.66	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4	2.37
September.....	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.55	91.30	38.2	2.39
October.....	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.92	39.3	2.11	90.68	40.3	2.25	110.25	42.9	2.57	91.54	38.3	2.39
November.....	83.84	40.7	2.06	87.10	40.7	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	115.02	43.9	2.62	92.49	38.7	2.39
December.....	81.40	40.7	2.09	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.47	39.7	2.43
1959: January.....	85.27	40.8	2.00	86.37	39.8	2.17	93.75	41.3	2.27	100.73	39.5	2.55	97.28	40.2	2.42
	Machinery (except electrical)														
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified		
1956: Average.....	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$83.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27
1957: Average.....	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3	2.37
1958: January.....	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.52	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.60	40.0	2.44
February.....	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44
March.....	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45
April.....	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.66	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45
May.....	80.98	38.2	2.12	92.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46
June.....	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45
July.....	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.28	39.4	2.37	99.75	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.36	39.9	2.44
August.....	82.01	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0	2.49
September.....	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	96.72	39.0	2.48
October.....	86.43	40.2	2.15	93.77	39.4	2.38	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.36	39.1	2.49
November.....	88.34	40.9	2.16	95.60	40.0	2.39	104.49	40.5	2.58	114.65	40.8	2.81	101.40	40.4	2.51
December.....	89.62	41.2	2.18	94.41	39.5	2.39	105.82	40.7	2.60	116.31	41.1	2.83	102.31	40.6	2.52
1959: January.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	96.32	39.8	2.42	103.75	39.6	2.62	113.24	40.3	2.81	100.86	39.4	2.56
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁵			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools		
1956: Average.....	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$82.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16
1957: Average.....	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27
1958: January.....	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30	90.62	38.7	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.33
February.....	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35
March.....	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34
April.....	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	98.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34
May.....	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	90.01	38.2	2.33	88.71	38.5	2.33
June.....	98.21	39.6	2.48	93.96	40.2	2.32	89.24	38.3	2.33	90.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34
July.....	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.50	40.3	2.32	89.40	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.02	38.0	2.34
August.....	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.09	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.69	37.9	2.34
September.....	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0	2.35
October.....	98.36	39.5	2.49	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.22	39.5	2.36	92.98	39.4	2.36	93.06	39.6	2.35
November.....	96.75	38.7	2.50	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.25	39.6	2.38	94.41	39.5	2.39	94.40	40.0	2.36
December.....	98.80	39.4	2.51	93.53	40.1	2.34	94.09	39.7	2.37	92.90	39.2	2.37	96.70	40.1	2.37
1959: January.....	89.69	34.9	2.57	87.32	37.0	2.36	95.60	40.0	2.39	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.44	40.6	2.40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average.....	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$80.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average.....	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.87	43.5	2.59	90.09	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
November.....	94.25	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.88	40.4	2.20	80.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.96
December.....	95.92	39.8	2.43	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58	89.98	40.9	2.20	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92
1958: January.....	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February.....	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March.....	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April.....	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.46	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May.....	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.3	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June.....	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July.....	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.48	38.0	1.96
August.....	88.77	37.3	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	101.40	39.0	2.60	89.72	39.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	76.83	39.0	1.97
September.....	91.06	38.1	2.39	98.04	38.6	2.54	103.88	39.8	2.61	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.89	40.9	2.32	78.80	40.0	1.97
October.....	91.82	38.1	2.41	99.71	39.1	2.55	103.22	39.7	2.60	91.25	40.2	2.27	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.00	40.1	1.97
November.....	92.06	38.2	2.41	100.61	39.3	2.56	106.00	40.0	2.65	92.11	40.4	2.28	93.03	40.1	2.32	78.79	40.3	1.98
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average.....	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
November.....	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	40.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20
December.....	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1958: January.....	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.86	39.3	2.21
February.....	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March.....	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.95	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April.....	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.19	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May.....	86.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June.....	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July.....	88.88	39.5	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.23
August.....	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.06	38.8	2.45	93.22	39.5	2.36	90.33	39.4	2.29	93.94	38.5	2.44	90.68	40.3	2.25
September.....	89.72	39.7	2.26	99.54	40.3	2.47	94.33	39.8	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.94	38.5	2.44	92.57	40.6	2.28
October.....	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.51	39.8	2.45	95.12	39.8	2.39	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.21	38.2	2.44	92.97	40.6	2.29
November.....	94.30	41.0	2.30	98.89	40.2	2.46	96.24	40.1	2.40	92.97	39.9	2.33	94.33	38.5	2.45	92.97	40.6	2.29
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stockers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ³			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁴		
1956: Average.....	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average.....	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.1	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95
November.....	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
December.....	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99
1958: January.....	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.78	38.7	2.32	99.20	40.0	2.48	70.56	39.0	1.96
February.....	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31	90.87	38.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	39.4	1.96
March.....	89.32	38.5	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.40	38.1	1.95
April.....	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May.....	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June.....	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July.....	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.34	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	1.98
August.....	97.75	40.9	2.39	91.80	38.9	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.46	39.6	2.36	103.42	40.4	2.56	77.40	38.7	2.00
September.....	100.28	41.1	2.44	93.30	39.2	2.38	94.83	40.7	2.33	95.34	40.4	2.36	104.34	40.6	2.57	81.41	40.5	2.01
October.....	94.71	39.3	2.41	96.40	40.0	2.41	94.37	40.5	2.33	95.27	40.2	2.37	104.90	40.5	2.59	82.01	40.2	2.04
November.....	95.35	39.4	2.42	99.06	40.6	2.44	92.17	39.9	2.31	96.56	40.4	2.39	106.90	40.8	2.62	83.63	40.4	2.07
	Service-industry and household machines ⁵			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁶		
1956: Average.....	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average.....	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.94	41.3	2.03	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
November.....	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.48	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29
December.....	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.5	2.29
1958: January.....	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
February.....	86.78	38.4	2.26	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.25	39.4	2.29
March.....	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.21	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30
April.....	85.86	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.59	39.2	2.26	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May.....	89.21	39.3	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	79.59	37.9	2.10	86.03	37.9	2.27	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.01	39.4	2.31
June.....	90.74	39.8	2.28	94.25	39.6	2.38	86.22	40.1	2.15	87.24	38.6	2.26	91.20	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July.....	91.31	39.7	2.30	96.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.2	2.31	87.01	38.5	2.26	91.77	39.9	2.30	91.64	39.5	2.32
August.....	90.50	39.5	2.30	98.78	38.6	2.30	85.35	39.5	2.18	88.88	39.2	2.27	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
September.....	94.99	40.9	2.32	111.60	45.0	2.48	84.89	39.3	2.16	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.47	40.2	2.35
October.....	87.25	38.1	2.29	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.91	38.8	2.24	82.40	36.3	2.27	92.51	39.2	2.36
November.....	94.47	40.2	2.35	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.31	42.4	2.13	89.67	39.5	2.27	96.90	40.5	2.38	97.92	40.8	2.40

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
Durable goods—Continued																				
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																				
Electrical machinery																				
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves						Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹			Wiring devices and supplies		
1956: Average.....	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$90.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87		
1957: Average.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.96	41.5	2.24	93.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	78.82	39.6	1.94		
November.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	92.95	39.5	2.10	88.60	40.0	2.24	78.21	39.3	1.99		
December.....	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99		
1958: January.....	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	92.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98		
February.....	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	93.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.03	38.4	1.98		
March.....	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29	93.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00		
April.....	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	93.46	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99		
May.....	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.86	40.2	2.31	93.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00		
June.....	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	95.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.5	2.26	78.17	38.7	2.02		
July.....	91.87	39.6	2.32	86.53	37.7	2.29	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.50	39.3	2.15	89.04	39.4	2.26	78.36	38.6	2.03		
August.....	92.04	39.5	2.33	88.24	38.2	2.31	94.54	40.4	2.34	94.96	39.7	2.14	89.33	39.7	2.28	79.18	39.2	2.02		
September.....	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.90	39.7	2.34	95.65	40.7	2.35	97.26	40.4	2.16	90.63	40.1	2.26	79.59	39.4	2.02		
October.....	94.33	39.8	2.37	86.63	37.5	2.31	93.38	39.4	2.37	95.79	39.9	2.15	90.80	40.0	2.27	81.99	39.8	2.06		
November.....	94.56	39.9	2.37	104.83	42.1	2.49	97.10	40.8	2.38	98.20	40.5	2.18	92.29	40.3	2.29	81.30	39.7	2.05		
Non-durable goods—Continued																				
Textile mill machinery																				
Electrical machinery																				
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)						Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus		
1956: Average.....	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.68	44.4	\$2.29		
1957: Average.....	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.20	93.38	40.6	2.20	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.28	41.5	2.29		
November.....	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33		
December.....	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38	92.50	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31		
1958: January.....	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.96	39.6	2.35	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31		
February.....	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.32	39.0	2.08	94.09	39.7	2.37	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31		
March.....	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	38.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30		
April.....	82.00	38.6	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.50	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31		
May.....	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32		
June.....	85.63	39.1	2.19	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.88	39.7	2.39	92.50	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	89.47	38.4	2.33		
July.....	85.41	39.0	2.19	85.75	39.7	2.16	95.28	39.7	2.40	91.64	39.8	2.31	92.27	39.6	2.33	88.62	38.2	2.32		
August.....	86.29	39.4	2.19	83.13	39.4	2.11	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.10	39.7	2.32	90.63	40.1	2.26		
September.....	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.08	40.5	2.15	97.77	40.4	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28		
October.....	88.40	40.0	2.21	85.57	39.8	2.15	97.36	40.4	2.41	93.53	39.8	2.35	94.40	40.0	2.36	90.29	39.6	2.28		
November.....	88.06	40.3	2.20	88.97	41.0	2.17	99.72	40.7	2.45	93.93	39.5	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	87.85	38.7	2.27		
Miscellaneous electrical products																				
Electrical appliances						Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
1956: Average.....	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82		
1957: Average.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91		
November.....	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.08	38.9	1.93		
December.....	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.79	39.2	2.01	76.64	39.1	1.96		
1958: January.....	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00		
February.....	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.01	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02		
March.....	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.50	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02		
April.....	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03		
May.....	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.36	41.8	2.09	89.31	39.0	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.39	39.8	2.07	81.60	40.0	2.04		
June.....	83.00	37.9	2.19	88.18	42.6	2.07	89.17	38.6	2.31	79.34	38.7	2.05	80.75	39.2	2.09	80.39	39.6	2.03		
July.....	84.37	38.7	2.18	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.62	38.7	2.29	80.16	39.1	2.05	82.59	39.9	2.07	81.40	40.1	2.03		
August.....	87.12	39.6	2.20	88.20	42.0	2.10	94.19	40.6	2.32	81.35	39.3	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05		
September.....	88.22	40.1	2.20	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.81	41.6	2.22	85.01	40.1	2.12	83.41	40.1	2.08	82.01	40.2	2.04		
October.....	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.25	42.3	2.11	99.00	41.5	2.40	87.63	40.9	2.14	84.02	40.2	2.09	82.81	40.2	2.06		
Radio tubes																				
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment						Miscellaneous electrical products ¹			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes					
1956: Average.....	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.94	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14		
1957: Average.....	70.23	37.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.79	89.47	40.3	2.22		
November.....	69.93	38.1	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.78	92.11	40.4	2.28		
December.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.45	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.79	91.76	40.6	2.26		
1958: January.....	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.79	91.71	40.4	2.26		
February.....	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.33	39.9	1.79	90.57	39.9	2.27		
March.....	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09	89.86	38.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.78	91.60	40.0	2.28		
April.....	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.50	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.32	38.5	2.32	70.05	39.8	1.76	91.60	40.2	2.28		
May.....	72.94	38.8	1.88	93.22	39.5	2.36	82.50	39.5	2.09	90.09	40.0	2.31	70.67	39.7	1.79	92.40	40.0	2.31		
June.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.08	39.6	2.35	83.20	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31		
July.....	72.77	38.1	1.91	90.79	38.8	2.34	84.19	39.9	2.11	92.17	40.2	2.30	73.16	40.2	1.82	94.47	40.2	2.35		
August.....	76.81	38.9	1.91	94.87	40.2	2.36	83.18	39.5	2.09	90.26	40.2	2.30	72.22	40.8	1.76	93.62	40.2	2.35		
September.....	76.80	39.0	1.91	94.87	40.2	2.36	85.89	40.9	2.10	97.76	41.6	2.35	72.24	40.8	1.77	94.47	40.2	2.35		
October.....	76.82	39.6	1.94	95.58	40.5	2.36	84.86	40.8	2.08	94.99	41.3	2.30	73.10	41.3	1.77	93.93	39.3	2.36		
November.....	78.59	39.3	1.95	94.64	40.1	2.36	89.24	41.7	2.14	104.35	43.3	2.41	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.16	39.9	2.36		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ¹			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$51.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.69	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.26
1957: Average	97.38	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.56	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.36
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	107.68	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	76.84	37.3	2.06	96.16	39.9	2.41
December	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	83.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
August	102.00	40.0	2.55	99.82	39.3	2.54	101.66	39.1	2.60	89.20	40.0	2.23	85.28	41.0	2.08	104.04	40.8	2.55
September	100.98	39.6	2.55	98.43	38.6	2.55	99.58	38.3	2.60	88.03	39.3	2.24	87.17	41.7	2.10	104.04	40.8	2.55
October	102.00	40.0	2.55	100.04	39.7	2.52	101.91	39.5	2.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.83	41.9	2.12	104.09	40.5	2.57
November	106.52	40.5	2.63	110.43	40.9	2.70	112.48	40.9	2.75	92.86	40.2	2.31	86.09	40.8	2.11	104.34	40.6	2.57
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ³			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.03	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
November	95.82	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.25	36.9	2.50
December	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.50
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.90	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.30	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.52
March	98.42	40.8	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.48	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.68	39.8	2.58
August	104.34	40.6	2.57	102.47	40.5	2.53	92.83	39.5	2.35	105.84	42.0	2.52	100.98	39.6	2.55	104.01	39.7	2.62
September	103.57	40.3	2.57	105.83	41.5	2.55	96.46	40.7	2.37	105.75	41.8	2.53	100.35	39.2	2.56	102.83	39.1	2.63
October	104.49	40.5	2.58	100.35	39.2	2.56	95.68	40.2	2.38	107.10	42.0	2.55	102.68	39.8	2.58	106.13	39.9	2.66
November	103.72	40.2	2.58	106.04	41.1	2.58	98.81	41.0	2.41	104.83	41.6	2.52	100.10	38.8	2.58	102.94	38.7	2.66
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ¹			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.98	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.52	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
November	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.20	40.0	2.13
December	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.80	39.3	2.15
March	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.33	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
August	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.64	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
September	79.60	39.8	2.07	97.99	36.7	2.67	104.28	39.5	2.64	94.69	35.2	2.69	85.03	40.3	2.11	89.47	39.3	2.22
October	79.20	39.6	2.00	96.75	35.7	2.71	102.27	37.6	2.72	95.12	35.1	2.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	89.28	40.4	2.21
November	79.60	39.6	2.01	104.45	38.4	2.72	106.65	39.5	2.70	103.19	37.8	2.73	79.98	37.5	2.10	90.35	40.7	2.22
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ⁴			Photographic apparatus		
1956: Average	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.5	1.69	94.60	40.6	2.33
November	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.6	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40
December	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40
1958: January	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.43
February	98.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	98.00	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.43	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.48	39.1	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.55	37.5	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June	103.48	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.86	38.3	1.85	97.36	40.4	2.41
July	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.43	41.0	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	70.68	38.0	1.86	98.17	40.4	2.43
August	104.70	40.9	2.56	86.90	39.5	2.20	91.24	41.1	2.22	79.39	40.3	1.97	69.55	37.8	1.84	97.36	40.4	2.43
September	107.74	41.6	2.59	88.18	39.9	2.21	93.50	42.5	2.20	80.99	40.7	1.99	73.30	39.2	1.87	97.44	40.1	2.43
October	105.73	41.3	2.56	87.96	39.8	2.21	93.95	42.9	2.19	81.20	40.3	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	98.58	40.4	2.44
November	108.62	42.1	2.58	89.69	40.4	2.22	94.82	43.1	2.20	80.60	40.6	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	98.82	40.5	2.44

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries														
Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			
1956: Average.....	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$53.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.8	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	54.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
November.....	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	75.67	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	56.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
December.....	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	53.64	40.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06
1958: January.....	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	39.9	2.00
February.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	79.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March.....	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.86	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.06	82.40	40.0	2.06
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.85	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09
July.....	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	73.52	38.9	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.28	40.5	1.76	83.79	39.9	2.10	85.65	40.4	2.12
September.....	75.24	39.6	1.90	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.04	40.7	1.77	88.82	41.7	2.13	87.33	41.0	2.13
October.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	74.56	40.3	1.85	80.33	42.5	1.89	76.08	42.5	1.79	91.81	42.7	2.15	88.81	41.5	2.14
November.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.70	43.3	1.91	78.01	43.1	1.81	95.27	43.7	2.18	89.01	41.4	2.15
Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1956: Average.....	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.63	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.63	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
November.....	65.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December.....	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January.....	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
February.....	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.6	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.86	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92
April.....	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.98
May.....	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.98
June.....	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.98
July.....	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.3	1.69	78.98	40.5	1.95
August.....	66.52	38.9	1.71	63.86	38.7	1.65	72.68	39.5	1.84	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.02	38.7	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
September.....	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.68	39.2	1.65	73.60	40.0	1.84	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.19	39.4	1.68	82.74	42.0	1.97
October.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	66.97	40.1	1.67	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.25	39.2	1.69	81.76	41.5	1.97
November.....	67.77	39.4	1.72	66.30	39.7	1.67	70.82	38.7	1.83	67.49	39.7	1.70	67.82	39.2	1.73	81.95	41.6	1.97
Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued			Food and kindred products															
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ²			
1956: Average.....	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.6	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.61	40.6	2.18	77.33	42.3	1.84
November.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	79.18	40.4	1.96	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.42	41.4	1.87
December.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.8	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88
1958: January.....	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February.....	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	88.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
March.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.76	38.9	2.23	95.80	40.0	2.42	86.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.66	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.25	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
July.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.88	40.7	2.25	101.68	41.0	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
August.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.97	90.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
September.....	76.24	39.5	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	93.94	41.2	2.28	106.08	41.6	2.55	95.88	40.8	2.35	84.18	42.3	1.99
October.....	76.22	39.7	1.92	81.80	40.9	2.00	93.25	40.9	2.28	105.32	41.3	2.55	94.64	40.1	2.36	82.76	41.8	1.98
November.....	76.62	39.7	1.93	83.64	41.0	2.04	96.98	41.8	2.32	110.59	42.7	2.59	97.00	41.1	2.36	83.00	41.5	2.00
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²			
1956: Average.....	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$82.02	39.5	\$1.87	\$80.66	39.7	\$1.65	\$86.14	41.6	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	79.00	42.7	1.82	81.90	40.9	1.95	83.57	38.6	1.63	81.88	39.7	1.60	86.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
November.....	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	80.64	37.2	1.63	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.68	85.85	42.5	2.02
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98	83.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
1958: January.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	84.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03
February.....	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00	83.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.33	37.9	1.73	88.54	43.4	2.04
March.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.87	37.2	1.69	52.87	29.7	1.78	64.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03
April.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	84.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.8	1.79	68.12	38.4	1.76	87.49	43.1	2.03
May.....	81.76	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	85.62	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	69.84	39.4	1.76	86.88	42.8	2.03
June.....	84.58	42.5	1.99	86.48	42.6	2.03	83.58	38.3	1.66	51.10	29.2	1.75	66.22	38.5	1.72	89.73	44.2	2.03
July.....	82.42	42.3	2.01	89.86	43.2	2.06	84.31	40.7	1.38	58.27	33.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.57	90.98	44.6	2.04
August.....	83.00	41.5	2.00	89.03	42.6	2.09	69.47	42.1	1.65	59.47	40.1	1.77	72.67	43.0	1.69	90.37	44.7	2.07
September.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	89.89	42.4	2.12	71.06	42.3	1.68	55.17	29.5	1.75	75.52	44.6	1.70	92.53	44.2	2.07
October.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	87.99	41.9	2.10	66.73	40.2	1.66	58.33	31.7	1.84	69.64	41.7	1.67	91.94	44.2	2.06
November.....	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.13	61.78	37.9	1.63	52.49	29.0	1.81	83.76	39.6	1.61	90.50	43.3	2.05

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²			
1956: Average.....	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$85.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average.....	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.50	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	88.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
November.....	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.7	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.19	40.2	1.97	90.20	39.0	1.60	87.50	50.0	1.78
December.....	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.13	39.3	1.81	89.80	50.5	1.78
1958: January.....	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	92.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February.....	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	91.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.8	2.06
March.....	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	91.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.00
April.....	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	91.89	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.00
May.....	88.56	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	92.25	39.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12
June.....	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.40	44.6	1.87	79.08	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	92.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.16
July.....	94.26	45.1	2.09	86.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	93.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August.....	93.87	44.7	2.10	83.51	44.9	1.86	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	92.83	39.8	1.83	93.04	42.1	2.21
September.....	98.93	45.8	2.16	84.52	45.2	1.87	79.80	40.1	1.99	82.01	40.4	2.03	92.52	39.2	1.85	92.60	41.9	2.21
October.....	97.61	45.4	2.15	84.36	44.4	1.90	80.00	40.2	2.01	83.22	40.5	2.03	91.97	38.9	1.83	87.02	44.4	1.96
November.....	96.51	45.1	2.14	84.39	43.8	1.94	80.80	40.2	2.01	83.23	40.6	2.05	91.98	38.7	1.86	93.88	51.3	1.83
Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			Confectionery			Beverages ³			Bottled soft drinks			
1956: Average.....	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.03	40.2	\$2.15	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.63
1957: Average.....	92.60	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.87
November.....	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.36	40.1	1.63
December.....	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	49.7	1.84	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	89.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.66
1958: January.....	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64
February.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March.....	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.3	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63
April.....	97.70	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.27	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.3	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.68
June.....	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	39.8	1.68	64.55	39.6	1.63	95.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.65
July.....	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	38.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August.....	104.48	43.9	2.38	81.72	39.1	2.09	68.45	40.5	1.69	66.33	40.2	1.65	94.07	40.9	2.32	72.54	43.7	1.66
September.....	105.56	43.8	2.41	82.18	39.7	2.07	69.55	41.4	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	95.03	40.1	2.30	69.37	42.3	1.64
October.....	101.15	42.5	2.36	82.52	46.1	1.79	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.48	39.8	1.62	92.40	40.0	2.31	67.57	41.2	1.64
November.....	102.00	42.5	2.40	83.62	49.8	1.88	66.53	39.6	1.68	64.06	39.3	1.63	92.80	40.0	2.32	67.40	41.1	1.64
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			
1956: Average.....	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$89.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average.....	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.56	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.52
November.....	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.60	37.4	1.54
December.....	109.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.21	39.1	1.54
1958: January.....	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56
February.....	106.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56
March.....	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.86	43.6	1.74	58.90	37.1	1.59
April.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May.....	114.62	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.07	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June.....	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.96	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.09	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67
July.....	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	45.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August.....	113.83	39.8	2.86	88.58	39.0	2.27	81.16	41.2	1.97	94.19	40.6	2.32	77.74	45.2	1.72	62.96	39.6	1.59
September.....	113.08	39.4	2.87	87.40	38.0	2.30	82.78	41.6	1.99	99.07	41.8	2.37	76.78	44.9	1.71	60.15	40.1	1.50
October.....	109.62	38.6	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.19	41.3	1.99	103.15	42.8	2.41	74.29	43.7	1.70	60.19	39.6	1.52
November.....	112.11	39.2	2.86	92.57	39.9	2.32	83.82	41.7	2.01	102.58	41.7	2.46	77.78	44.7	1.74	62.63	38.9	1.61
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			
1956: Average.....	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$68.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
November.....	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.81
December.....	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	59.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59
1958: January.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.8	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	58.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57
February.....	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59
March.....	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.5	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57
April.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	38.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57
May.....	77.97	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.87	37.2	1.69	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.56
June.....	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.51	37.6	1.37	63.13	37.8	1.67	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.98	38.4	1.51	67.68	42.3	1.60
July.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	51.92	37.9	1.37	63.00	37.5	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.90	38.6	1.50	68.10	42.3	1.61
August.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	52.88	38.0	1.37	64.73	38.3	1.69	49.28	38.2	1.29	59.19	39.2	1.51	67.42	42.4	1.69
September.....	75.38	40.2	1.89	54.77	39.4	1.39	61.92	37.3	1.66	48.62	41.2	1.18	59.95	39.7	1.51	65.99	41.1	1.61
October.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.66	37.3	1.68	47.36	39.8	1.19	60.95	40.1	1.52	64.88	40.4	1.61
November.....	80.73	41.4	1.95	54.51	39.5	1.38	63.75	37.5	1.70	43.43	34.2	1.27	61.41	40.4	1.52	65.45	40.4	1.62

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Nondurable goods—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
Yarn and thread mills ¹	Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber											
										United States									North		
1956: Average.....	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.58	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48			
1957: Average.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	55.13	39.1	1.45	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52			
November.....	51.61	37.4	1.38	51.85	37.3	1.39	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53			
December.....	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.6	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52			
1958: January.....	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52			
February.....	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52			
March.....	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52			
April.....	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51			
May.....	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.86	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53			
June.....	51.60	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.68	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53			
July.....	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.52			
August.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.77	39.0	1.45	60.36	38.8	1.53			
September.....	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.24	38.2	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.68	39.4	1.54			
October.....	55.13	39.1	1.41	54.85	38.9	1.41	54.72	38.0	1.44	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.89	40.2	1.44	61.14	39.7	1.54			
November.....	56.52	39.8	1.42	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	59.57	40.8	1.46	59.16	40.8	1.45	62.00	40.0	1.55			
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued	Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			Full-fashioned hosiery											
										United States									North		
1956: Average.....	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52			
1957: Average.....	54.55	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.68	38.5	1.55			
November.....	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.31	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57			
December.....	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56			
1958: January.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59	59.67	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58			
February.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	36.4	1.54			
March.....	52.88	37.6	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.60	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51			
April.....	50.54	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.52			
May.....	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.28	38.0	1.56			
June.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.70	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.5	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	60.29	38.5	1.54			
July.....	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.45	55.27	36.6	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54			
August.....	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.40	41.5	1.60	60.45	39.0	1.55	56.12	38.7	1.45	57.38	38.0	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54			
September.....	55.95	39.4	1.42	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.69	39.8	1.55	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.45	38.2	1.53	61.39	39.1	1.57			
October.....	57.63	40.3	1.43	66.72	41.7	1.60	61.31	39.3	1.56	57.48	39.1	1.47	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.88	39.8	1.58			
November.....	58.49	40.9	1.43	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.49	39.8	1.57	58.31	39.4	1.48	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.23	39.0	1.57			
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued	Seamless hosiery																				
1956: Average.....	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.16	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.81			
1957: Average.....	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37			
November.....	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.61	36.6	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38			
December.....	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37			
1958: January.....	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38			
February.....	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38			
March.....	59.89	38.8	1.53	47.54	34.7	1.37	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	35.3	1.52	49.96	35.2	1.38			
April.....	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.98	35.9	1.53	47.35	34.8	1.38			
May.....	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38			
June.....	54.51	36.1	1.51	48.60	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	59.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.8	1.38			
July.....	53.85	35.9	1.50	50.63	37.5	1.35	52.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.37			
August.....	55.88	37.5	1.49	50.65	37.8	1.34	52.68	37.9	1.39	50.27	37.8	1.33	60.13	39.3	1.53	53.93	38.8	1.39			
September.....	57.08	37.8	1.51	51.30	38.0	1.35	55.13	39.1	1.41	50.65	37.8	1.34	59.67	39.0	1.53	56.12	39.8	1.41			
October.....	58.89	39.0	1.51	52.47	38.3	1.37	54.88	39.2	1.40	51.95	38.2	1.36	59.91	38.9	1.54	55.98	39.7	1.41			
November.....	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.85	38.9	1.41	53.27	38.6	1.38	60.92	39.3	1.55	56.12	39.8	1.41			
Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²								
1956: Average.....	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.81	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65			
1957: Average.....	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.73			
November.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.5	1.65	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.79			
December.....	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.75			
1958: January.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.85	38.2	1.73			
February.....	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73			
March.....	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73			
April.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63	73.70	38.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.42	34.8	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.72			
May.....	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.3	1.88	69.16	38.0	1.82	57.19	35.3	1.62	66.43	38.4	1.73			
June.....	60.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	39.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	36.4	1.66	69.65	39.8	1.75			
July.....	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.32	40.1	1.91	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.39	36.6	1.65	68.00	39.2	1.75			
August.....	66.58	40.6	1.64	66.32	40.7	1.63	77.90	41.1	1.90	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.37	35.1	1.70	68.94	39.4	1.76			
September.....	67.32	40.8	1.65	67.08	40.9	1.64	80.41	42.1	1.90	77.79	41.6	1.87	58.98	34.9	1.69	72.92	40.2	1.77			
October.....	69.64	41.7	1.67	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.51	42.9	1.90	78.12	42.0	1.86	55.28	33.3	1.66	71.28	40.5	1.76			
November.....	69.22	41.7	1.66	69.72	42.0	1.66	81.37	42.6	1.91	78.54	42.0	1.87	59.23	35.1	1.69	71.73	40.3	1.78			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Felt goods (except women felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1956: Average.....	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$66.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$87.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average.....	73.28	39.4	1.86	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
November.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53
December.....	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53
1958: January.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.52
February.....	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54
March.....	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April.....	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May.....	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.56	38.3	1.79	57.96	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June.....	75.27	38.6	1.95	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	59.67	39.0	1.53
July.....	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.69	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.52
August.....	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	57.82	39.6	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	61.05	39.9	1.53
September.....	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.43	38.7	1.82	76.68	42.6	1.80	62.13	41.7	1.49	98.57	44.4	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
October.....	77.39	40.1	1.93	66.55	37.6	1.77	75.72	42.3	1.79	62.82	41.6	1.51	92.01	42.4	2.17	60.83	39.5	1.54
November.....	79.95	41.0	1.95	67.34	37.0	1.82	76.08	41.8	1.82	63.12	41.8	1.51	93.44	41.9	2.23	60.21	39.1	1.54
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1956: Average.....	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$40.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average.....	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
November.....	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	47.77	36.2	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18
December.....	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January.....	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	45.31	35.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18
February.....	52.65	35.1	1.50	63.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.66	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.16
March.....	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	34.8	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April.....	51.75	34.6	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.54	34.8	1.28	47.33	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May.....	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June.....	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July.....	53.40	35.6	1.50	60.55	34.8	1.74	46.34	36.2	1.28	45.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	43.90	34.1	1.17
August.....	55.33	36.4	1.52	62.30	35.2	1.77	47.62	37.2	1.28	47.49	37.1	1.28	47.95	36.6	1.31	44.54	38.4	1.16
September.....	55.23	36.1	1.53	63.01	35.6	1.77	48.38	37.5	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	47.16	36.0	1.31	45.05	38.5	1.17
October.....	55.08	36.0	1.53	61.41	34.5	1.78	47.60	36.9	1.29	48.50	37.6	1.29	46.41	35.7	1.30	42.82	36.6	1.17
November.....	54.57	35.9	1.52	61.77	34.9	1.77	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.02	38.0	1.29	45.63	35.1	1.30	42.72	36.2	1.18
	Women's outerwear ¹			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ¹			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1956: Average.....	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.02	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average.....	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29
November.....	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	35.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31
December.....	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	35.4	1.29	63.53	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January.....	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.00	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February.....	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March.....	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	67.32	29.7	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June.....	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July.....	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	49.66	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August.....	60.90	35.2	1.73	58.48	34.2	1.71	47.29	36.1	1.31	75.24	36.0	2.09	49.66	36.8	1.35	48.38	37.5	1.29
September.....	57.96	33.5	1.73	55.21	32.1	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	70.64	33.8	2.09	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.65	37.9	1.31
October.....	58.30	33.7	1.73	55.90	32.5	1.72	47.57	35.5	1.34	71.11	33.7	2.11	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.21	38.5	1.33
November.....	57.46	33.6	1.71	55.73	32.4	1.72	48.64	36.3	1.34	67.24	32.8	2.05	52.54	37.8	1.39	51.46	38.4	1.34
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings		
1956: Average.....	\$51.02	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.60	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average.....	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
November.....	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.75	37.9	1.55	49.88	37.5	1.33
December.....	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	56.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34
1958: January.....	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78	49.37	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.5	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34
February.....	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.08	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.33
March.....	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.89	33.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April.....	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May.....	52.65	35.1	1.50	49.54	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.35	49.07	34.8	1.41	56.32	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June.....	53.00	35.1	1.51	58.71	32.8	1.79	50.65	36.7	1.38	50.30	35.6	1.41	56.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.8	1.36
July.....	51.11	34.3	1.49	62.79	34.5	1.82	51.57	37.1	1.39	51.20	36.1	1.40	56.32	37.1	1.52	50.28	38.5	1.35
August.....	54.15	36.0	1.50	69.52	36.4	1.91	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.82	37.5	1.42	59.14	38.4	1.54	51.71	38.3	1.35
September.....	54.81	36.3	1.51	68.24	36.3	1.88	51.71	37.2	1.39	53.48	37.4	1.43	57.91	38.1	1.52	52.36	38.5	1.36
October.....	55.12	36.5	1.51	66.70	36.4	1.75	50.28	36.7	1.37	52.45	37.2	1.41	58.90	38.0	1.55	51.95	38.2	1.36

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
	Manufacturing—Continued																					
	Nondurable goods—Continued																					
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued						Paper and allied products																
Textile bags			Canvas products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ¹			Paperboard boxes							
1956: Average.....	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82				
1957: Average.....	\$59.40	39.6	1.50	\$57.33	39.0	1.47	\$85.29	42.3	2.04	\$94.18	43.4	2.17	\$79.90	41.4	1.93	\$79.27	41.5	1.91				
1958: January.....	\$60.37	39.2	1.52	\$56.45	38.4	1.47	\$87.15	41.9	2.08	\$95.24	42.9	2.22	\$80.73	41.2	1.95	\$80.12	41.3	1.94				
February.....	\$62.22	40.4	1.54	\$57.08	37.8	1.51	\$87.15	41.9	2.08	\$95.90	42.9	2.22	\$79.17	40.6	1.96	\$78.36	40.6	1.93				
March.....	\$60.37	39.2	1.54	\$58.31	39.4	1.48	\$86.11	41.4	2.08	\$94.37	42.7	2.21	\$78.20	39.9	1.96	\$77.60	40.0	1.94				
April.....	\$59.44	38.6	1.54	\$58.90	39.2	1.50	\$85.49	41.1	2.08	\$93.26	42.2	2.21	\$78.41	39.8	1.97	\$77.81	39.9	1.95				
May.....	\$59.75	38.8	1.54	\$59.25	39.5	1.50	\$86.11	41.4	2.08	\$93.48	42.3	2.21	\$79.79	40.3	1.98	\$78.79	40.2	1.96				
June.....	\$59.06	38.6	1.53	\$63.80	41.7	1.53	\$86.10	41.0	2.10	\$93.24	42.0	2.22	\$80.40	40.2	2.00	\$79.79	40.8	1.98				
July.....	\$59.14	38.4	1.54	\$63.09	40.7	1.55	\$86.20	41.8	2.11	\$95.87	42.8	2.24	\$83.02	41.1	2.02	\$82.00	41.3	2.00				
August.....	\$60.68	39.4	1.54	\$62.40	41.6	1.50	\$88.83	41.9	2.12	\$96.73	42.8	2.26	\$83.02	41.1	2.02	\$82.40	41.2	2.00				
September.....	\$61.38	39.6	1.55	\$65.15	39.7	1.49	\$90.53	42.5	2.13	\$98.31	43.5	2.26	\$85.68	42.0	2.04	\$85.04	42.1	2.02				
October.....	\$63.55	41.0	1.55	\$63.11	40.2	1.57	\$91.38	42.7	2.14	\$99.20	43.7	2.27	\$86.09	42.2	2.04	\$85.65	42.4	2.02				
November.....	\$60.98	39.6	1.54	\$59.94	40.5	1.48	\$91.38	42.5	2.15	\$98.70	43.1	2.29	\$86.29	42.3	2.04	\$84.82	42.2	2.01				
Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries																
Fiber, cords, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books							
1956: Average.....	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	39.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07				
1957: Average.....	\$83.01	40.1	2.07	\$76.07	40.9	1.86	\$96.25	38.5	2.50	\$102.03	38.8	2.85	\$101.05	40.1	2.52	\$84.35	39.6	2.13				
1958: January.....	\$85.20	40.0	2.13	\$77.36	40.5	1.91	\$95.76	38.0	2.52	\$102.52	38.7	2.88	\$101.77	39.6	2.57	\$82.89	38.2	2.17				
February.....	\$86.03	40.2	2.14	\$77.93	40.8	1.91	\$96.04	38.6	2.54	\$105.85	38.5	2.90	\$101.85	40.1	2.54	\$84.67	39.2	2.18				
March.....	\$83.10	39.2	2.12	\$76.97	40.3	1.91	\$95.76	37.7	2.54	\$100.10	35.0	2.86	\$100.47	39.4	2.55	\$85.06	39.2	2.17				
April.....	\$81.27	38.7	2.10	\$76.97	40.3	1.91	\$95.76	37.7	2.54	\$100.10	35.0	2.86	\$100.47	39.4	2.55	\$85.06	39.2	2.17				
May.....	\$79.95	41.1	2.14	\$76.97	40.5	1.91	\$97.02	37.9	2.56	\$101.09	35.1	2.88	\$102.31	39.5	2.59	\$84.24	39.0	2.16				
June.....	\$82.60	38.6	2.14	\$76.99	40.1	1.92	\$96.14	37.7	2.55	\$102.37	35.3	2.89	\$99.07	38.7	2.56	\$85.02	39.0	2.18				
July.....	\$84.63	39.0	2.17	\$76.61	39.9	1.92	\$97.01	37.6	2.58	\$103.72	35.4	2.93	\$98.81	38.3	2.58	\$85.58	38.9	2.20				
August.....	\$84.89	39.3	2.16	\$77.97	40.4	1.93	\$97.38	37.6	2.59	\$103.72	35.4	2.93	\$100.23	39.0	2.57	\$85.75	38.8	2.21				
September.....	\$88.29	40.5	2.18	\$78.55	40.7	1.93	\$97.38	37.6	2.59	\$102.55	35.0	2.93	\$103.62	39.4	2.63	\$85.19	38.9	2.19				
October.....	\$89.60	41.1	2.18	\$79.95	41.0	1.95	\$98.54	37.9	2.60	\$103.14	35.2	2.93	\$106.68	40.4	2.69	\$88.26	39.4	2.24				
November.....	\$89.98	40.9	2.20	\$80.75	41.2	1.96	\$99.56	38.0	2.62	\$104.49	35.3	2.96	\$107.86	39.8	2.71	\$88.53	39.7	2.23				
	\$92.51	41.3	2.24	\$80.95	41.3	1.96	\$99.68	37.9	2.63	\$105.19	35.3	2.98	\$105.73	39.6	2.67	\$87.42	39.2	2.23				
	\$98.95	43.4	2.28	\$81.16	41.2	1.97	\$99.68	37.9	2.63	\$105.44	35.5	2.97	\$102.70	38.9	2.64	\$86.60	38.7	2.24				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		Chemicals and allied products				
Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products							
1956: Average.....	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.48	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11				
1957: Average.....	\$95.76	39.9	2.40	\$96.53	39.4	2.45	\$63.03	38.2	1.68	\$73.71	39.0	1.89	\$107.07	38.6	2.87	\$91.46	41.2	2.22				
1958: January.....	\$95.35	39.4	2.42	\$98.80	39.1	2.48	\$63.18	38.2	1.65	\$73.73	38.2	1.93	\$107.07	37.7	2.84	\$92.66	41.0	2.26				
February.....	\$97.36	39.9	2.44	\$96.53	39.4	2.45	\$66.18	38.7	1.71	\$74.69	38.5	1.94	\$109.25	38.2	2.86	\$94.43	41.3	2.28				
March.....	\$95.74	39.4	2.43	\$94.87	38.1	2.49	\$67.61	38.2	1.77	\$73.14	37.7	1.94	\$108.77	37.9	2.87	\$92.62	40.8	2.27				
April.....	\$95.40	39.1	2.44	\$96.25	38.5	2.50	\$68.71	38.6	1.78	\$72.95	37.8	1.93	\$109.73	38.1	2.88	\$92.67	40.6	2.28				
May.....	\$96.68	39.3	2.46	\$98.42	38.9	2.53	\$70.35	39.1	1.80	\$73.15	37.9	1.93	\$110.21	38.4	2.87	\$92.39	40.7	2.27				
June.....	\$94.92	38.9	2.44	\$97.52	38.7	2.52	\$69.09	38.6	1.79	\$72.95	37.8	1.93	\$107.73	37.8	2.85	\$92.39	40.7	2.27				
July.....	\$94.82	38.7	2.45	\$97.54	38.4	2.54	\$68.53	38.5	1.78	\$73.53	37.9	1.94	\$110.96	38.0	2.92	\$93.43	40.8	2.29				
August.....	\$96.22	38.8	2.48	\$98.81	38.9	2.54	\$66.39	38.6	1.72	\$74.07	37.6	1.97	\$111.22	37.7	2.95	\$94.94	41.1	2.31				
September.....	\$97.11	39.0	2.49	\$100.23	39.0	2.57	\$63.58	37.4	1.70	\$72.91	37.2	1.90	\$111.30	37.6	2.96	\$95.06	40.8	2.33				
October.....	\$97.75	39.1	2.50	\$100.61	39.3	2.56	\$64.09	37.7	1.70	\$76.43	38.6	1.98	\$112.86	38.0	2.97	\$95.24	40.7	2.34				
November.....	\$100.19	39.6	2.53	\$101.39	39.3	2.58	\$66.09	38.2	1.73	\$75.42	37.9	1.99	\$110.70	37.4	2.96	\$95.94	41.0	2.34				
	\$99.04	39.3	2.52	\$100.10	39.1	2.56	\$65.77	37.8	1.74	\$77.40	38.2	2.00	\$112.42	37.6	2.99	\$95.94	41.0	2.34				
	\$98.14	39.1	2.51	\$100.86	39.4	2.56	\$68.99	39.2	1.76	\$76.14	38.0	2.03	\$114.38	38.0	3.01	\$96.82	41.2	2.35				
Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹																		Alkalies and chlorine	Industrial organic chemicals ¹	Plastics, except synthetic rubber	Synthetic rubber	Synthetic fibers
1956: Average.....	\$95.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95				
1957: Average.....	\$100.04	41.0	2.44	\$97.68	40.7	2.40	\$96.93	40.9	2.37	\$99.90	41.8	2.39	\$107.96	40.9	2.64	\$82.21	40.3	2.04				
1958: January.....	\$102.00	40.8	2.50	\$99.88	40.6	2.46	\$98.74	40.8	2.42	\$101.75	41.7	2.44	\$112.75	41.3	2.73	\$83.41	40.1	2.06				
February.....	\$104.17	41.5	2.51	\$102.01	41.3	2.47	\$99.39	40.9	2.43	\$100.94	41.2	2.45	\$112.34	41.3	2.72	\$84.03	40.4	2.08				
March.....	\$102.50	41.0	2.50	\$99.88	40.6	2.46	\$98.17	40.4	2.43	\$99.55	40.8	2.44	\$109.62	40.6	2.70	\$82.37	39.6	2.08				
April.....	\$102.66	40.9	2.51	\$99.88	40.4	2.46	\$97.44	40.1	2.43	\$99.50	40.9	2.44	\$109.21	40.6	2.69	\$81.33	39.1	2.05				
May.....	\$102.82	40.8	2.52	\$99.88	40.4	2.46	\$97.84	40.1	2.44	\$100.45	41.0	2.44	\$110.03	40.6	2.71	\$82.74	39.4	2.10				
June.....	\$102.66	40.7	2.52	\$101.18	40.8	2.48	\$98.00	40.0	2.45	\$99.47	40.6	2.45	\$108.14	40.2	2.69	\$82.71	39.2	2.11				
July.....	\$103.38	40.7	2.54	\$99.70	40.2	2.48	\$98.98	40.4	2.45	\$102.18	41.2	2.48	\$110.03	40.6	2.71	\$83.79	39.9	2.12				
August.....	\$104.96	41.0	2.56	\$101.65	40.5	2.51	\$100.12	40.7	2.46	\$102.75	41.1	2.50	\$112.61	41.1	2.74	\$85.44	40.3	2.13				
September.....	\$104.60	40.7	2.57	\$103.53	40.6	2.55	\$100.69	40.6	2.46	\$102.31	40.8	2.52	\$111.53	40.7	2.74	\$86.07	40.6	2.12				
October.....	\$105.41	40.7	2.59	\$102.17	39.6	2.58	\$100.85	40.5	2.49	\$104.08	41.3	2.52	\$112.75	41.0	2.75	\$87.08	40.5	2.16				
November.....	\$107.42	41.0	2.62	\$105.01	40.7	2.58	\$102.25	40.9	2.50	\$105.75	41.8	2.53	\$113.98	41.0	2.78	\$86.46	40.4	2.14				
	\$105.97	40.6	2.61	\$105.30	40.5	2.60	\$101.91	40.6	2.51	\$105.66	41.6	2.54	\$114.67	41.1	2.79	\$84.96	39.7	2.14				
	\$107.01	41.0	2.61	\$106.08	40.8	2.60	\$102.82	40.8	2.52	\$107.44	42.3	2.54	\$117.88	41.8	2.82	\$85.60	40.0	2.14				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings																		
	Manufacturing—Continued																																			
	Nondurable goods—Continued																																			
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																																			
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ³			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels																				
1956: Average.....	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03																		
1957: Average.....	93.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13																		
November.....	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17																		
December.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.28	40.2	2.17																		
1958: January.....	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18																		
February.....	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18																		
March.....	92.20	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.40	40.0	2.19																		
April.....	91.46	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.8	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18																		
May.....	92.78	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20																		
June.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22																		
July.....	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.93	41.8	2.24																		
August.....	98.16	40.9	2.40	85.41	40.1	2.13	104.16	42.0	2.48	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23																		
September.....	99.29	41.2	2.41	85.63	40.2	2.13	105.00	42.0	2.50	114.90	42.4	2.71	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24																		
October.....	99.53	41.3	2.41	86.24	40.3	2.14	102.18	41.2	2.48	111.10	41.3	2.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.68	40.7	2.25																		
November.....	99.14	40.8	2.43	86.86	40.4	2.15	102.75	41.1	2.50	111.38	41.1	2.71	95.76	41.1	2.33	92.43	40.9	2.26																		
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁵																				
1956: Average.....	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.88	\$86.38	40.8	\$1.97																		
1957: Average.....	78.20	42.6	1.84	71.83	42.5	1.69	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08																		
November.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04	85.63	40.2	2.13																		
December.....	78.68	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.78	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.82	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14																		
1958: January.....	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14																		
February.....	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15																		
March.....	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16																		
April.....	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.62	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15																		
May.....	80.63	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16																		
June.....	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17																		
July.....	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	88.27	43.7	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.16																		
August.....	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.57	42.7	1.84	88.71	43.7	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18																		
September.....	80.64	42.0	1.92	75.54	42.2	1.79	81.91	43.5	1.87	75.52	43.4	1.74	90.82	44.3	2.05	86.98	39.9	2.18																		
October.....	79.90	41.4	1.93	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.44	46.1	1.81	79.51	47.9	1.66	89.87	43.0	2.08	87.64	40.2	2.18																		
November.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	75.18	42.0	1.79	82.44	45.8	1.80	77.55	47.0	1.65	91.10	43.8	2.08	89.51	40.5	2.21																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																																				
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics						Compressed and liquefied gases						Total: Products of petroleum and coal						Petroleum refining						Coke, other petroleum and coal products						Total: Rubber products					
1956: Average.....	\$66.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17																		
1957: Average.....	68.85	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.26																		
November.....	69.24	38.9	1.78	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37	93.20	40.0	2.33																		
December.....	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.38	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.0	2.31																		
1958: January.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.89	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.45	39.2	2.29																		
February.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.3	2.28																		
March.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29																		
April.....	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29																		
May.....	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.86	38.2	2.30																		
June.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	95.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33																		
July.....	71.04	38.4	1.85	98.57	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	99.46	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.35																		
August.....	71.81	38.4	1.87	101.09	41.6	2.43	110.29	40.4	2.73	113.08	40.1	2.82	100.85	41.5	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39																		
September.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	100.60	41.4	2.43	112.33	40.7	2.76	116.00	40.7	2.85	101.02	40.9	2.47	97.51	40.8	2.39																		
October.....	75.01	39.9	1.88	100.86	41.0	2.46	110.15	40.2	2.74	113.48	40.1	2.83	98.98	40.4	2.45	97.27	40.7	2.39																		
November.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	104.83	42.1	2.49	112.19	40.5	2.77	116.00	40.7	2.85	99.35	39.9	2.49	98.33	40.8	2.41																		
Rubber products—Continued																																				
	Tires and inner tubes						Rubber footwear						Other rubber products						Total: Leather and leather products						Leather: tanned, cured, and finished						Industrial leather belting and packing					
1956: Average.....	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82																		
1957: Average.....	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.5	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88																		
November.....	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99	78.34	40.8	1.92																		
December.....	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	58.34	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.97	76.76	40.4	1.90																		
1958: January.....	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90																		
February.....	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89																		
March.....	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	66.83	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.89																		
April.....	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	68.64	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87																		
May.....	99.48	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	55.42	35.3	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.90																		
June.....	103.63	38.1	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93	83.77	39.7	2.11	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.98	39.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.93																		
July.....	106.59	39.9	2.74	75.25	39.4	1.91	82.92	39.3	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.56	79.40	38.2	2.00	75.43	38.2	1.94																		
August.....	113.96	40.7	2.80	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.3	2.14	58.19	37.3	1.56	78.19	38.9	2.01	76.82	39.1	1.98																		
September.....	113.40	40.5	2.80	76.62	39.7	1.93	89.21	41.3	2.16	57.99	36.7	1.58	79.39	39.5	2.02	78.21	39.5	1.98																		
October.....	113.24	40.3	2.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	88.78	41.1	2.16	58.46	37.0	1.58	79.58	39.2	2.03	80.54	41.3	1.95																		
November.....	116.03	41.0	2.83	77.22	39.6	1.95	88.54	40.8	2.17	59.78	37.6	1.59	81.19	39.8																						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Transportation and public utilities	
	Manufacturing—Continued														Transportation		
	Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Leather and leather products—Continued														Class I railroads *		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings				Footwear (except rubber)		Luggage		Handbags and small leather goods		Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods							
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.15	37.0	1.49	62.43	39.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7
1957: November	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39	98.16	40.9
1957: December	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.38	97.92	40.8
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	62.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	90.01	41.6
1958: February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5
1958: March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1
1958: April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.66	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.84	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4
1958: May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.36	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2
1958: June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.01	38.5	1.66	53.69	38.5	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3
1958: July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.08	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	35.9	1.40	103.28	42.5
1958: August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	66.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.40	36.0	1.40	100.94	41.2
1958: September	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.93	35.9	1.53	66.57	40.1	1.66	54.96	37.9	1.45	49.62	35.7	1.39	103.39	42.2
1958: October	55.05	36.7	1.50	55.08	36.0	1.53	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.58	40.4	1.45	50.87	36.6	1.39	103.52	42.6
1958: November	56.85	37.4	1.52	56.52	36.7	1.54	66.19	39.4	1.68	59.42	40.7	1.46	51.15	36.8	1.39		
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
Transportation—Con.				Communication												Other public utilities	
Local railways and buslines				Telephone		Switchboard operating employees *		Line construction employees †		Telegraph *		Total: Gas and electric utilities					
1956: Average	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.23	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9
1957: November	88.80	42.9	2.07	79.20	40.0	1.98	62.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	97.68	41.0
1957: December	89.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8
1958: February	88.83	42.5	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0
1958: March	89.03	42.6	2.09	76.36	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4
1958: April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8
1958: May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5
1958: June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.8	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7
1958: July	91.38	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.75	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.76	41.9	2.19	102.10	40.7
1958: August	90.95	42.9	2.12	79.90	38.6	2.07	64.77	36.8	1.76	106.91	41.6	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	101.02	40.9
1958: September	90.74	42.4	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	66.20	37.4	1.77	108.10	41.9	2.58	93.63	41.8	2.24	101.84	40.9
1958: October	90.53	42.5	2.13	81.51	39.0	2.09	67.30	37.6	1.79	107.84	41.8	2.58	93.41	41.7	2.24	102.66	40.9
1958: November	90.95	42.5	2.14	82.37	39.6	2.08	68.32	38.6	1.77	109.04	42.1	2.59	92.51	41.3	2.24	103.52	41.0
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
Other public utilities—Continued												Wholesale and retail trade					
Electric light and power utilities				Gas utilities		Electric light and gas utilities combined		Wholesale trade		Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)		General merchandise stores					
1956: Average	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$90.00	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0
1957: Average	97.06	41.3	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	92.48	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5
1957: November	99.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	92.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7
1957: December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.43	38.3	1.63	45.08	36.0
1958: January	98.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.77	33.9
1958: February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.69	34.1
1958: March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	93.13	37.8	1.67	45.75	34.4
1958: April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2
1958: May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3
1958: June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	94.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8
1958: July	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.38	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	96.18	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2
1958: August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.60	40.6	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	96.18	38.7	1.71	47.73	35.9
1958: September	102.36	40.9	2.51	96.12	40.9	2.35	105.93	40.9	2.59	88.66	40.3	2.20	94.98	38.0	1.71	47.92	34.5
1958: October	103.22	40.8	2.53	97.41	41.1	2.37	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.85	40.3	2.18	94.81	37.9	1.71	46.65	34.3
1958: November	103.48	40.9	2.53	98.47	41.2	2.39	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.82	40.1	2.19	94.81	37.9	1.71	45.83	34.2
Other retail trade																	
Department stores and general mail-order houses				Food and liquor stores		Automotive and accessories dealers		Apparel and accessories stores		Furniture and appliances stores		Lumber and hardware supply stores					
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.38	37.8	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5
1957: Average	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.8	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.09	42.2
1957: November	49.39	34.3	1.44	65.52	36.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.2	1.44	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.46	41.6
1957: December	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.52	36.2	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43	74.12	42.6	1.74	74.40	41.8
1958: January	50.57	34.4	1.47	65.70	33.9	1.83	82.34	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.8	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.3
1958: February	50.52	34.6	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	80.54	43.3	1.86	49.26	34.9	1.44	69.47	41.6	1.67	73.03	40.8
1958: March	51.10	35.0	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	81.28	43.7	1.86	49.19	34.4	1.43	68.89	41.5	1.66	74.34	41.3
1958: April	51.50	34.8	1.48	66.23	35.8	1.85	81.72	43.7	1.87	50.08	34.3	1.46	68.97	41.5	1.65	75.30	41.6
1958: May	52.15	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	83.66	43.8	1.91	50.72	34.5	1.47	70.98	42.0	1.69	77.83	42.3
1958: June	53.61	35.5	1.51	68.08	36.6	1.86	84.10	43.8	1.92	51.01	34.7	1.47	72.07	41.9	1.72	77.55	42.5
1958: July	53.91	35.7	1.51	69.56	37.4	1.86	84.53	43.8	1.93	51.25	35.1	1.46	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.96	42.6
1958: August	53.25	35.5	1.50	69.38	37.3	1.86	84.73	43.9	1.93	50.69	35.2	1.44	73.57	41.8	1.76	78.94	42.9
1958: September	52.65	35.1	1.50	68.44	36.6	1.87	83.47	43.7	1.91	50.86	34.6	1.47	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.16	42.8
1958: October	52.50	35.0	1.50	68.42	36.2	1.89	83.22	43.8	1.90	50.91	34.4	1.48	73.81	41.7	1.77	79.24	42.6
1958: November	51.50	34.8	1.48	69.16	36.4	1.90	84.10	43.8	1.92	50.42	34.3	1.47	73.99	41.8	1.77	78.12	42.0

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous										
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ^{1a}	Personal services									Motion picture production and distribution
					Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants						
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66	
1957: Average.....	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	99.48	
November.....	64.64	98.99	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73	
December.....	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.67	
1958: January.....	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43	
February.....	66.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.00	36.5	1.29	98.79	
March.....	65.53	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84	
April.....	65.60	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43	
May.....	65.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.26	
June.....	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	96.55	
July.....	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10	
August.....	65.80	107.55	83.49	44.91	40.1	1.12	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	97.67	
September.....	65.98	108.04	83.19	45.09	39.9	1.13	44.80	39.3	1.14	51.34	38.6	1.33	100.62	
October.....	66.24	115.41	82.97	45.65	40.4	1.13	44.92	39.4	1.14	52.80	39.4	1.34	102.32	
November.....	66.85	119.43	83.18	45.37	39.8	1.14	44.35	38.9	1.14	51.59	38.5	1.34	100.36	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Item	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars.....	\$86.58	\$85.17	\$85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars.....	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars.....	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars.....	57.25	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars.....	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars.....	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.37	63.01	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other source of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ²	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Total.....	96.3	98.4	97.8	99.6	97.3	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	105.6	109.9
Mining.....	68.8	68.8	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	78.9	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	104.1	124.0	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	97.0	96.7	94.5	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	104.1	108.1
Durable goods.....	102.0	100.8	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	332.5	324.0	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.3	294.4	302.2	305.3	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	73.4	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	103.8	105.2	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	98.7	99.9	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	93.0	98.9	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	92.8	89.7	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	107.9	107.0	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	111.8	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	90.6	88.0	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	111.0	116.3
Electrical machinery.....	124.1	124.2	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	123.9	118.9	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	110.8	109.2	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	109.5	112.9	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	95.7	99.2	100.9	98.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	95.6	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	91.1	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	81.1	86.0	91.4	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	80.5	81.1	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	80.8	85.4
Textile-mill products.....	73.3	73.8	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	72.5	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.5	100.4	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	98.7	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	110.5	111.1	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	112.4	109.9	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	113.5	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.2	100.6	100.3	99.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	108.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	83.2	84.1	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	83.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	91.1	93.8
Rubber products.....	102.1	100.2	99.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	104.8	109.7
Leather and leather products.....	93.9	89.7	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	90.8	93.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ²	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Mining.....	-----	107.1	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	119.2	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....	-----	211.7	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	160.1	158.1	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	162.7	161.4

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manu- facturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products		
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00
1957: Average.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
November.....	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.76	1.71	2.11	2.03	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.16
December.....	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16
1958: January.....	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20
May.....	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.41	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.68	2.55	2.25	2.21
June.....	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.48	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21
July.....	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.83	1.77	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22
August.....	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.13	2.05	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.22
September.....	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.24	2.50	2.43	1.94	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.07	2.73	2.67	2.29	2.22
October.....	2.14	2.08	2.29	2.23	2.50	2.44	1.95	1.87	1.79	1.73	2.11	2.03	2.74	2.68	2.28	2.21
November.....	2.17	2.11	2.33	2.26	2.51	2.44	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.73	2.15	2.07	2.75	2.69	2.31	2.24
Durable goods—Continued																
											Nondurable goods					
Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures		
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$1.42
1957: Average.....	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
November.....	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.13	2.08	1.82	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.96			

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹	Gross	Overtime ¹
	Total manufacturing		Durable goods													
			Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	2.8
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.2	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1
1958: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.3	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March.....	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.2	38.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.5
May.....	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7
June.....	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.6	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0
July.....	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0
August.....	39.6	2.3	39.8	2.1	40.6	2.1	40.7	3.5	40.5	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.4	40.4	2.6
September.....	39.9	2.4	40.2	2.3	41.2	2.4	41.3	3.7	41.0	3.0	41.1	3.4	39.1	1.7	41.0	2.8
October.....	39.8	2.4	40.1	2.4	41.2	2.2	41.1	3.6	41.0	3.0	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.6	40.8	2.7
November ¹	39.9	2.5	40.3	2.5	41.3	2.2	40.3	3.5	40.7	2.6	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.7	40.8	2.6
Durable goods—Continued																
Nondurable goods																
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.2
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.4	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January.....	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1
February.....	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March.....	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3
May.....	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6
June.....	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8
July.....	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.6
August.....	39.4	1.5	39.7	1.6	40.0	2.1	39.6	1.5	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.4	41.4	3.2	39.6	1.7
September.....	40.0	1.8	40.4	2.2	39.6	2.0	40.3	1.8	40.1	2.4	39.5	2.6	41.6	3.5	40.1	1.3
October.....	39.5	1.8	39.9	2.0	40.6	2.5	40.4	1.8	40.3	2.6	39.4	2.5	40.9	3.2	39.6	1.0
November ¹	39.8	2.0	40.5	2.1	40.5	3.1	40.7	2.0	40.3	2.6	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.3
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	39.6	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.8	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January.....	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2
March.....	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6
May.....	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8
June.....	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9
July.....	38.6	2.0	35.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0
August.....	39.2	2.3	36.4	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.6	40.7	2.1	40.4	1.7	40.5	3.0	37.3	1.2
September.....	39.7	2.5	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.5	38.0	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.8	40.8	3.0	36.7	1.2
October.....	40.1	2.8	36.0	1.3	42.7	4.5	37.9	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.2	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.0	1.4
November ¹	40.4	3.0	35.9	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.5	41.2	2.1	40.5	1.5	40.8	3.0	37.6	1.4

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	120.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	108.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: Average.....	123.5	120.3	127.7	107.0	140.5	144.4	128.6	116.7	127.2
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	114.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	114.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.0	128.9	116.7	127.1
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.1	128.7	116.6	127.1
October.....	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	146.7	128.8	116.6	127.2
November.....	123.9	119.4	128.0	107.7	144.5	147.0	129.1	117.0	127.3
December.....	123.7	118.7	128.2	107.5	144.3	147.3	129.0	116.9	127.3

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

Group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1958	1957
Food ¹	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.0	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	120.3	115.4
Food at home.....	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	118.8	113.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	133.1	130.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	115.1	105.2
Dairy products.....	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	113.5	111.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	127.1	118.6
Other foods at home ²	110.7	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	112.4	112.9
Housing ³	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	127.7	125.6
Rent.....	138.7	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	137.7	135.2
Gas and electricity.....	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	117.0	113.0
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	134.9	137.4
Housefurnishings.....	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	103.9	104.6
Household operation.....	152.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	126.9	129.7	129.6	131.4	127.5
Apparel.....	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.0	106.9
Men's and boys'.....	108.4	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	108.6	109.0
Women's and girls'.....	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.1	99.2
Footwear.....	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.8	127.9
Other apparel ⁴	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.1
Transportation.....	144.3	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.5	136.0
Private.....	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.8
Public.....	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	188.0	178.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	1947-49=100							
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1958: Average.....	125.5	121.2	116.3	113.4	110.5	116.9	142.4	143.8
1957: December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1
August.....	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4
October.....	126.0	121.5	116.4	113.9	111.2	117.2	143.1	144.5
November.....	126.1	121.7	116.6	114.5	112.8	117.1	143.4	144.8
December.....	126.5	121.5	116.3	114.4	112.9	117.0	143.5	145.0

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, telephone repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Dec. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															1957	Annual average	
		1958																	
		Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ¹	1957	1956			
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																			
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.9	113.9	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.4	110.7			
Biscuit mix..... 20 oz.	26.8	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.4			
Corn meal..... lb.	12.9	115.2	116.1	116.6	116.6	115.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.3	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	113.3	111.0			
Rice..... lb.	18.6	98.1	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.3	96.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	93.5	92.8			
Rolls oats..... 18 oz.	20.4	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	134.9	119.1			
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.7	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	136.1	128.9			
Bread..... lb.	19.6	147.1	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.4	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	141.0	134.7			
Soda crackers..... lb.	29.3	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	112.4	107.3			
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.4	126.3	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.3	124.0			
Meats, poultry, and fish:																			
Meats																			
Beef and veal.....	119.9	120.0	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.7	97.9				
Round steak..... lb.	104.9	127.0	126.9	126.4	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	113.7	107.1				
Chuck roast..... lb.	63.4	114.4	113.1	112.9	112.6	113.0	111.7	111.4	111.2	110.9	110.5	110.2	106.6	102.1	95.0	87.2			
Rib roast..... lb.	62.2	121.8	121.6	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.6	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	111.0	104.7			
Hamburger..... lb.	54.7	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	103.3	100.7	96.3	91.8	86.6	79.3			
Veal cutlets..... lb.	137.9	146.9	146.2	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	127.9	120.8			
Pork.....	109.4	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	107.3	93.1				
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	80.1	122.5	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	119.1	107.6			
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	72.8	96.6	101.2	107.9	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	101.5	79.0			
Ham, whole..... lb.	67.7	103.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	105.5	103.2	102.1	99.0	97.4	92.4			
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.3	112.8	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	103.5	99.8			
Other meats																			
Frankfurters..... lb.	66.1	108.4	107.9	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	93.1	85.4			
Luncheon meat, 12-oz. can.....	53.3	110.2	109.7	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	93.1	84.4			
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	42.0	69.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	78.4	80.4			
Ready-to-cook.....	119.0	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	109.9	108.5				
Fish																			
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	123.9	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	107.6	105.5				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	46.6	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.1	125.5			
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	58.4	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.1	125.5			
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.....	61.6	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.1	125.5			
Tuna fish, chunk..... 6-6½-oz. can.....	33.8	97.9	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.3	94.6			
Dairy products:																			
Milk, fresh, grocery.....	121.3	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	117.6	113.6				
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.2	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	122.1	118.4			
Milk, fresh, delivered..... qt.	25.4	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	122.1	118.4			
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.4	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	122.1	118.4			
Ice cream..... pt.	29.6	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.4	95.5		
Butter..... lb.	74.4	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.0	91.3			
Cheese, American process..... lb.	57.9	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.3	108.4			
Milk evaporated..... 14½-oz. can.....	15.1	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.9	109.6	107.2	103.4			
All fruits and vegetables:																			
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	122.4	122.6	122.2	122.4	121.8	121.0	119.8	116.2	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	197.7	97.8	103.1				
Strawberries..... 10 oz.	82.3	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	82.1	91.2				
Orange juice concentrate..... 6 oz.	28.9	157.5	157.9	157.5	157.7	158.8	155.2	182.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	107.0			
Peas, green..... 10 oz.	20.0	102.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.9	100.7				
Beans, green..... 9 oz.	23.0	105.3	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	99.2	95.9			
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																			
Apples..... lb.	12.4	109.3	103.2	108.2	127.1	(9)	(9)	153.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	140.8	128.9			
Bananas..... lb.	17.8	110.8	114.2	113.3	106.1	118.3	105.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	107.7	104.4			
Oranges..... doz.	69.9	151.6	179.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	126.2	126.7			
Lemons..... lb.	18.8	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	103.0	101.9			
Grapefruit..... each	12.6	125.4	138.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	112.4	110.0	111.3	104.0			
Peaches..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	109.9	97.4			
Strawberries..... pt.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	76.7	95.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.7	99.7			
Grapes, seedless..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	94.9	79.9	88.5	110.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.6	80.9			
Watermelons..... each	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	54.9	62.6	101.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	87.5	79.5			
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	51.6	97.5	95.3	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.9	127.9			
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	13.4	118.5	114.0	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	131.0	114.8			
Onions..... lb.	9.4	111.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	111.9	112.4			
Carrots..... lb.	14.0	111.0	108.4	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	117.1	108.1			
Lettuce..... head	18.1	126.6	114.2	126.8	110.9	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7					

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Dec. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1958												1957	Annual average	
		Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ²	1957	1956
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: <i>Un#</i>	<i>Cents</i>															
Soup, tomato ⁵ 11-oz. can.....	12.4	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	99.0	98.3
Beans with pork ⁶ 16-oz. can.....	15.1	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	103.9	103.0
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet ⁷ 7½ oz.	27.0	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.0	98.8
Catsup, tomato ⁸ 14 oz.	22.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	99.2	101.6
Beverages:																
Coffee.....	(10)	171.4	173.8	174.1	174.7	178.2	179.9	180.9	181.2	182.5	183.4	184.7	184.8	183.8	192.7	194.0
Tea bags ⁹package of 16.....	24.1	124.9	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.9	121.2
Cola drink ¹⁰carton, 36 oz.	28.3	125.2	124.4	123.8	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	118.1	113.0
Fats and oils:																
Shortening, hydrogenated		85.4	85.4	85.5	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.8	83.1
Margarine, colored 3-lb. can.....	93.0	88.4	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	93.1	93.1	90.5
Lard 22-lb. can.....	29.1	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	78.5	75.6
Salad dressing 16-oz. bottle.....	37.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.2	99.2	94.3
Peanut butter 1-lb. jar.....	56.6	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.9	115.4	115.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	109.8	110.0
Sugar and sweets:																
Sugar 5-lb. bag.....	56.9	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.6	114.6	108.8
Corn syrup ¹² 24 oz.	26.3	112.1	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.0	101.5
Grape jelly ¹³ 12 oz.	27.9	116.6	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.4
Chocolate bar ¹⁴ 1 oz.	8.2	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.0
Eggs, grade A, large ¹⁵ doz.	58.8	84.4	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.0	95.5	83.2	98.3
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored ¹⁶ 3-4 oz.	9.1	105.7	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.0	99.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1953 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1953.³ Prices collected one week earlier than the week containing the 15th as usual.⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Not available.⁶ 11 months' average.⁷ May 1953=100.⁸ Priced only in season.⁹ January 1953=100.¹⁰ 7 months' average.¹¹ July 1953=100.¹² 3 months' average.¹³ April 1953=100.¹⁴ 2 months' average.¹⁵ 5 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ June 1953=100.¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can, 85.3 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 66.3 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49=100]															
City	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
United States city average ²	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.	124.4	(9)	(9)	124.6	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	122.4	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.	123.5	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	124.1	(9)	(9)	122.1	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.	(9)	(9)	125.4	(9)	(9)	125.4	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	123.4	(9)	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	123.3	119.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.5	(9)	(9)	122.7	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	120.8	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	125.1	(9)	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.	(9)	124.2	(9)	(9)	124.0	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	126.2	126.1	126.6	126.6	126.2	126.4	126.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	124.1	(9)	(9)	123.2	(9)	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.7	(9)	(9)	123.8	(9)	(9)	122.6	(9)	120.2	116.5
Portland, Oreg.	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.7	(9)	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	123.3	(9)	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.	125.7	(9)	(9)	125.3	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	122.5	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.	127.9	(9)	(9)	128.4	(9)	(9)	128.0	(9)	(9)	126.7	(9)	(9)	124.8	123.1	118.4
Saranton, Pa.	(9)	120.7	(9)	(9)	120.4	(9)	(9)	120.7	(9)	(9)	119.1	(9)	(9)	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.	(9)	126.0	(9)	(9)	126.3	(9)	(9)	126.1	(9)	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D.C.	(9)	121.5	(9)	(9)	121.2	(9)	(9)	121.3	(9)	(9)	120.3	(9)	(9)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
(1947-49=100)

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957
United States city average ³	118.7	119.4	116.1	116.8	117.6	114.3	134.0	134.0	131.8	113.0	113.5	106.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.7	116.5	113.6	114.6	115.7	112.2	125.0	125.5	125.3	115.6	116.4	108.7
Baltimore, Md.....	118.8	119.5	117.4	115.9	116.6	113.9	128.7	128.4	127.4	112.8	112.9	105.8
Boston, Mass.....	118.9	119.2	115.3	116.4	116.7	112.9	132.8	132.5	130.6	114.5	114.7	105.1
Chicago, Ill.....	115.1	116.3	113.9	112.4	113.9	111.4	123.2	123.4	124.5	105.0	105.9	99.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119.4	120.3	117.6	117.0	118.1	115.7	131.8	131.9	132.2	112.7	113.0	106.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	116.1	113.5	113.0	113.9	111.4	129.2	129.0	129.0	108.1	108.5	101.7
Detroit, Mich.....	118.5	119.6	117.4	116.2	117.5	115.2	125.3	125.2	125.0	109.7	110.5	103.0
Houston, Tex.....	116.7	116.5	113.5	115.2	114.9	111.3	128.2	128.2	121.0	110.7	109.9	101.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.2	113.5	112.5	111.0	111.6	110.2	127.6	127.5	126.9	108.4	109.1	103.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.9	124.3	119.5	120.0	120.4	115.8	145.8	145.9	139.9	111.7	112.1	107.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.8	117.7	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.7	134.4	134.5	130.6	107.9	107.9	100.2
New York, N.Y.....	119.1	121.0	115.8	116.9	119.0	113.6	142.4	142.4	136.7	113.5	114.9	107.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.8	122.3	118.8	119.4	120.0	116.3	139.5	139.0	133.5	113.8	114.7	106.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	119.6	120.6	116.9	118.2	119.4	115.3	132.2	133.1	129.6	113.4	131.1	105.4
Portland, Ore.....	121.5	120.8	117.5	119.9	119.4	116.0	140.3	140.2	135.4	117.2	117.7	106.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.9	120.2	117.5	115.4	115.8	113.4	124.8	124.8	124.6	110.3	110.4	103.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	122.8	123.8	119.5	121.1	122.4	117.3	147.3	147.2	140.8	116.5	117.9	108.9
Scranton, Pa.....	116.1	117.1	113.0	115.6	116.8	112.4	135.6	135.5	131.4	114.7	115.2	106.7
Seattle, Wash.....	121.2	120.8	117.3	120.1	119.7	116.3	146.8	147.0	141.1	114.7	114.4	106.1
Washington, D.C.....	119.3	119.8	116.8	117.1	117.7	114.2	132.3	132.3	129.6	113.0	113.0	105.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957
United States city average ³	114.3	114.5	114.6	120.1	121.1	113.9	110.7	112.6	114.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.6	113.7	111.3	120.7	123.0	114.6	103.9	105.5	107.4
Baltimore, Md.....	117.4	117.5	117.2	116.4	116.2	112.0	109.9	113.0	114.3
Boston, Mass.....	118.2	115.2	120.6	117.0	118.3	107.1	104.1	106.7	108.3
Chicago, Ill.....	112.8	112.7	112.7	116.4	119.1	115.1	115.5	118.5	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.2	116.2	117.5	119.7	122.5	115.1	113.9	115.7	118.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.2	110.2	110.3	111.5	112.6	107.7	112.7	115.4	117.6
Detroit, Mich.....	111.7	111.9	113.1	126.6	128.7	124.5	110.3	113.5	115.9
Houston, Tex.....	111.8	111.7	112.9	124.7	122.0	115.4	109.3	110.8	113.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.0	108.0	111.5	113.7	112.0	108.2	103.9	106.5	108.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.4	110.7	110.1	133.8	132.9	116.9	111.9	113.4	115.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.8	104.9	107.9	123.8	124.5	121.3	116.3	120.2	122.9
New York, N.Y.....	117.9	119.2	117.4	113.8	118.1	106.1	109.0	112.0	113.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.3	121.4	119.9	123.1	121.3	113.4	108.2	111.5	113.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.9	117.1	114.4	116.4	118.8	111.6	118.4	122.2	124.2
Portland, Ore.....	117.5	117.3	117.4	119.6	118.2	114.3	114.3	112.9	116.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.5	105.4	103.3	124.6	125.0	121.0	117.5	118.7	123.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	116.7	116.6	127.9	133.2	118.7	111.2	111.9	114.6
Scranton, Pa.....	113.4	113.2	113.3	112.3	114.1	104.0	106.8	110.1	111.9
Seattle, Wash.....	115.5	115.5	118.5	127.1	126.0	117.8	110.5	110.0	112.8
Washington, D.C.....	117.9	118.4	119.3	115.3	114.9	108.8	112.3	114.7	115.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.

² See footnote 2, table D-2.

³ Average of 40 cities.

⁴ See footnotes, table D-2.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups¹

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	99.9	101.4	99.0	98.7	98.6	91.3	92.6	95.6	93.0	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.8	98.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	108.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	105.5	103.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	103.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	125.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.6	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	96.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.8	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	125.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.6	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.8	128.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	129.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.6	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	129.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.3
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	110.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	110.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	110.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	110.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	110.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	110.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.6	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	106.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.7	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.3	128.0	97.2
August	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	95.6
September	119.1	93.1	111.1	126.2	93.3	100.2	114.1	109.9	145.2	120.4	131.7	151.3	149.4	123.0	136.7	128.0	92.5
October	119.0	92.3	110.0	126.4	93.2	101.4	113.0	110.2	146.1	120.8	131.9	152.2	149.9	123.0	136.7	128.8	91.2
November	119.2	92.1	109.5	126.8	93.1	102.3	112.6	110.2	146.6	120.0	131.9	153.0	151.2	122.7	136.7	128.7	93.2
December	119.2	90.7	108.8	127.2	93.2	103.6	112.9	110.0	146.7	119.6	131.4	153.0	151.5	122.8	136.9	128.7	100.9

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	90.7	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.5	95.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	100.0	102.0	97.6	96.9	96.9	106.0	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	76.0	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	96.3	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	96.0	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	77.7	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	85.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	77.2	81.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	75.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.0	79.0	79.2	78.6	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	136.4	137.7	138.5	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.0	118.0	118.3	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	101.4	102.5	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.9	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	117.0	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	116.4	115.5	114.3	113.1	114.2	114.6	111.3	111.3	106.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	60.9	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	56.5	57.0	58.8	58.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	77.0	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	97.0	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.9	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	126.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	123.9	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.2	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.0	90.2	90.2	90.7	90.4
Wool products.....	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	106.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	96.6
Other textile products.....	75.9	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.4	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	96.3
Hides and skins.....	66.6	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	90.2	91.2
Footwear.....	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.4	121.7	121.9	122.0	121.8	122.0	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	98.3	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels.....	107.8	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.1	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)
Electric power ²	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	127.0	115.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	126.3	120.0
Paint materials.....	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.8	110.2	109.9	110.1	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.4	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.1	111.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	105.3	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	146.7	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	150.9	132.2
Other rubber products.....	144.6	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.7	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	119.6	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	119.9	120.2	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.2	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	98.8	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.4	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp.....	121.1	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.8	117.7
Waste paper.....	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.2	144.2	144.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	153.0	153.0	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	150.0	150.5	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel.....	171.7	172.0	171.4	171.8	171.3	167.0	167.0	166.7	166.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	16

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	142.5	141.5	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	160.6	160.8	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.6	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	170.5	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	161.8	161.6	160.2	159.3	159.7	159.7	160.0	159.6	159.4	159.3	159.6	160.6	160.8	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	148.3	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	148.4	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.4	152.4	152.5	152.5	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	143.3	143.0	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.6	127.1	127.1	128.2	128.9	128.9	129.6	130.1	131.9	132.6	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	94.4	92.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.6	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.3	135.5	136.4	135.7	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	138.9	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.3	128.2	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.6	127.2	126.4	123.9
Structural clay products.....	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	154.0	148.6
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	103.3	103.3	103.3	106.1	107.2	107.2	124.6	124.6	124.6	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.7	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4	124.6
Cigars.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.5	118.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	98.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	86.4	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	73.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3	93.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.7	132.5	132.5	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.6	130.9	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.

* Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
All foods.....	106.4	107.4	108.3	109.3	108.6	110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	134.8	128.3	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	125.9	125.7	126.1	130.4	114.1
Special meats and metal products.....	150.4	150.4	148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.1	177.8	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	156.1	155.9	155.4	155.1	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	143.6	142.5	139.9	139.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	151.6	150.1	148.2	147.0	146.1	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.5	141.3	132.6
Steel-mill products.....	188.4	188.3	187.6	188.1	187.8	183.0	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	178.9	163.2
Construction materials.....	131.9	132.0	132.1	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	96.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	114.3	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	109.3	108.0	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	116.6	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	117.6	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.5	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	131.0	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.6	129.3	127.0
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	126.0	126.1	125.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	121.5	115.4
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	118.1	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	117.7	124.9
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....															

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ This index was formerly Building materials.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1958
All commodities.....	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	97.1	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	96.4	98.7	98.2	96.3	88.5	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	110.1	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	107.7	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.3	105.9	106.2	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	156.5	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	153.2	148.1	148.1
Components for manufacturing.....	150.7	150.7	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	134.1	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.6	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	118.7	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.6	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.7	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	107.9	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	85.6	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.7	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	120.6	119.9	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	107.7	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	95.8	97.8	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.1	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	126.2	126.0	125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	151.9	151.6	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	156.6	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	147.9	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	142.9	146.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1958
All commodities.....	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.9	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	125.0	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.6	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	103.1	102.6	104.9	102.3	100.5	99.8	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.3	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	122.3	126.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	97.7	94.9

¹ Preliminary.
² Revised.NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1937, BLS Bull. 1235 (1938).
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,000,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,023	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,900,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	-----	1,390,000	-----	16,500,000	.14
1957: December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,450,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September ²	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October ²	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November ²	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December ²	150	300	60,000	180,000	2,000,000	.21

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1958	1957
	1958															
	Jan. ¹	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan. ²	Total	Total	
Total new construction.....	3,657	4,024	4,448	4,745	4,751	4,707	4,548	4,347	4,000	3,636	3,342	3,106	3,326	48,980	48,115	
Private construction.....	2,603	2,887	3,119	3,184	3,172	3,153	3,082	2,959	2,752	2,551	2,410	2,270	2,408	33,947	33,968	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,433	1,605	1,741	1,764	1,732	1,708	1,645	1,559	1,421	1,289	1,177	1,078	1,165	17,894	17,619	
New dwelling units.....	1,145	1,260	1,330	1,340	1,315	1,275	1,205	1,125	1,015	945	880	810	865	13,405	12,615	
Additions and alterations.....	233	288	354	370	366	382	388	382	355	296	239	219	220	3,850	3,903	
Nonhousekeeping.....	55	57	57	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	620	501	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	660	722	760	750	741	743	754	735	698	677	680	705	746	8,720	9,556	
Industrial.....	173	176	178	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	2,443	3,587	
Commercial.....	268	305	327	319	315	316	326	315	285	263	262	258	270	3,561	3,564	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	153	163	167	165	167	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	1,986	1,993	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	115	142	160	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	1,575	1,671	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	219	241	255	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	2,716	2,435	
Religious.....	73	78	81	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	863	868	
Educational.....	47	50	52	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	567	525	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	48	49	50	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	610	525	
Social and recreational.....	35	39	42	44	43	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	24	424	311	
Miscellaneous.....	16	25	30	27	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	14	15	252	206	
Farm construction.....	98	100	114	134	161	173	169	160	146	126	113	104	100	1,600	1,590	
Public utilities.....	398	444	487	519	520	512	494	486	470	446	419	372	385	5,554	5,624	
Railroad.....	23	19	21	22	27	25	19	25	25	24	23	21	25	276	406	
Telephone and telegraph.....	68	66	71	79	75	71	76	77	81	82	80	71	74	903	1,068	
Other public utilities.....	307	339	395	418	418	416	399	384	364	340	316	280	285	4,375	4,150	
All other private.....	14	16	17	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	189	199	
Public construction.....	1,054	1,137	1,329	1,561	1,579	1,554	1,466	1,388	1,248	1,085	932	836	918	15,033	14,127	
Residential buildings ⁶	91	88	84	82	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	832	506	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	356	361	379	427	430	428	421	411	386	374	350	312	343	4,622	4,503	
Industrial.....	28	28	30	31	31	32	33	34	34	31	29	28	29	370	473	
Educational.....	223	227	229	259	259	259	262	257	239	228	222	201	225	2,877	2,825	
Hospital and institutional.....	30	32	37	41	40	39	37	34	32	31	29	24	25	401	350	
Administrative and service.....	42	41	47	55	58	55	49	46	43	39	36	30	31	530	439	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	33	33	36	41	42	43	40	40	38	35	34	29	33	444	416	
Military facilities ⁷	105	110	125	140	135	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	87	1,235	1,322	
Highways.....	285	350	485	630	645	635	585	545	455	335	235	220	230	5,330	4,971	
Sewer and water systems.....	107	109	117	124	130	133	128	123	118	111	105	91	96	1,388	1,344	
Sewer.....	67	69	72	76	80	81	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	837	781	
Water.....	40	40	45	48	50	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	551	563	
Public service enterprises.....	29	30	35	45	52	52	47	41	39	33	28	21	27	450	393	
Conservation and development.....	66	74	88	96	97	100	98	96	87	79	68	56	65	1,004	971	
All other public.....	15	15	16	17	17	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	152	117	

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Subject to revision.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)													
	1958												1957	1956
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total
Total public construction	809.4	946.1	1,177.7	1,277.6	1,252.1	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	666.5	718.9	871.1	11,473.8
Federally owned ²	108.7	112.7	222.7	223.6	166.8	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	88.4	125.9	2,317.3
Residential buildings.....	7.6	18.7	86.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	406.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	36.4	39.0	28.3	54.6	44.8	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	778.5
Educational.....	3.2	.5	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	8.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	48.4
Hospital and institutional.....	8.4	.8	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.3	.2	30.0	78.9
Administrative and service.....	10.8	9.9	6.0	1.2	14.0	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	148.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	19.0	27.8	20.7	60.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	75.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	500.9
Airfield buildings.....	4.5	1.5	.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.6	1.2	.6	98.9
Troop housing.....	1.1	4.3	1.8	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	.5	(³)	.4	1.0	60.9
Warehouses.....	1.8	.1	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(³)	(³)	35.0
All other.....	11.6	21.9	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	306.1
Airfields.....	14.7	11.4	2.7	21.4	53.2	180.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	182.2
Conservation and development.....	16.9	29.4	23.2	23.3	6.1	183.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	663.8
Highways.....	2.0	9.4	8.0	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	91.5
Electric power.....	26.9	1.0	18.2	1.9	6.3	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	50.7	140.3
All other federally owned.....	4.2	3.8	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	156.8
State and locally owned	700.7	833.4	955.0	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	600.5	745.2	9,156.5
Residential buildings.....	26.9	31.7	64.8	35.8	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	326.7
Nonresidential buildings.....	246.0	286.7	271.0	325.9	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	3,409.4
Educational.....	162.0	196.6	197.3	227.1	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	2,450.5
Hospital and institutional.....	14.4	17.3	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	287.1
Administrative and service.....	40.8	28.1	25.7	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	315.4
Other nonresidential buildings.....	28.8	44.7	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.5	24.3	36.4	19.9	356.4
Highways.....	336.3	387.5	420.2	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	3,825.1
Sewer and water systems.....	67.0	74.9	78.5	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	85.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	63.4	1,034.2
Sewer.....	51.8	50.5	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	619.4
Water.....	15.2	24.4	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	414.8
Public service enterprises.....	10.9	21.8	89.4	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	364.3
Electric power.....	6.1	6.0	69.4	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	200.1
Other.....	4.8	15.8	20.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	164.1
Conservation and development.....	5.8	12.5	12.0	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	112.7
All other State and locally owned.....	7.8	18.3	21.0	16.2	20.5	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	84.2

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-544, approved August 28, 1958.

³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													
	1958												1957	1956
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Total
All building construction	1,493.7	1,905.9	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,235.3	18,142.3
Private	1,358.3	1,688.3	1,597.2	1,665.6	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,508.3	1,324.5	938.4	965.1	958.2	1,062.2	15,997.0
Public	135.4	217.6	260.1	276.4	219.8	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	173.1	2,145.3
New residential building	912.2	1,128.0	1,118.0	1,053.0	1,063.2	1,056.1	1,024.2	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.8	9,404.2
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	897.2	1,107.5	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	636.6	9,220.0
Privately owned	875.0	1,083.6	1,021.4	982.1	1,039.3	933.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.6	8,937.6
1-family	732.9	951.8	898.0	856.4	888.0	838.4	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.5	7,922.0
2-family	25.5	26.1	25.2	25.5	23.7	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	228.7
3- and 4-family	12.9	13.5	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	5.5	8.7	111.6
5-or-more family	103.6	92.3	83.0	86.0	113.2	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	675.3
Publicly owned	22.2	23.9	83.4	55.5	23.5	63.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	32.0	282.4
New nonresidential buildings	15.0	20.4	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	15.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	184.2
Commercial buildings	454.7	602.3	572.2	719.9	672.9	705.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	432.3	435.6	433.9	462.9	6,834.1
Amusement buildings	153.7	219.2	171.9	249.2	236.2	201.4	263.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.6	2,224.0
Commercial garages	12.3	12.8	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	139.8
Gasoline and service stations	1.5	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	57.5
Office buildings	8.8	11.4	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	159.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	62.3	106.5	63.8	117.3	92.6	64.0	*139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	975.7
Community buildings	68.9	84.0	79.4	99.8	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.8	891.8
Educational buildings	185.5	223.6	248.5	261.1	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	2,478.6
Institutional buildings	109.0	149.3	169.8	171.0	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	1,491.8
Religious buildings	40.5	33.0	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	822.6
Garages, private residential	36.0	41.3	41.3	40.1	51.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	464.2
Industrial buildings	13.1	21.3	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	200.4
Public utilities buildings	55.4	71.3	66.1	70.8	61.5	*204.1	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	63.0	1,085.9
All other nonresidential buildings	21.7	34.1	33.6	64.0	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	423.5
Additions and alterations	25.2	32.7	30.2	55.4	62.9	105.1	50.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.9	21.2	421.7
	126.9	175.7	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	1,904.0

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													
	1958												1957	1956
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Total
All building construction ³	1,493.7	1,905.9	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,235.3	18,142.3
Northeast	324.8	357.9	385.3	397.1	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	180.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	3,878.8
North Central	438.6	575.8	542.2	519.3	568.0	643.2	531.5	539.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	325.6	5,282.1
South	382.0	516.2	473.8	532.6	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.7	4,614.8
West	348.3	456.1	456.0	493.1	521.1	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	312.0	4,563.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	897.2	1,107.5	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	636.6	9,220.0
Northeast	191.4	198.7	231.8	195.4	198.1	203.2	229.8	180.2	131.2	59.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	1,864.4
North Central	261.7	336.8	318.0	278.2	304.9	279.9	273.7	278.4	205.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.7	2,644.3
South	218.7	283.1	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	165.9	169.3	216.9	2,361.9
West	225.5	288.9	272.3	294.4	284.0	273.1	251.7	228.6	205.0	104.4	178.7	146.0	162.7	2,349.3
New nonresidential buildings	454.7	602.3	572.2	719.9	672.9	705.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	432.3	435.6	433.9	462.9	6,834.1
Northeast	101.0	118.8	115.9	156.6	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	109.0	1,550.0
North Central	142.4	184.4	173.5	196.4	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	2,104.0
South	123.0	181.5	141.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.4	1,664.3
West	88.2	117.5	141.6	154.1	180.6	172.2	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	114.1	1,515.7
Additions and alterations	126.9	175.7	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	1,904.0
Northeast	28.9	36.6	35.5	41.3	42.5	44.2	44.9	38.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	424.6
North Central	31.4	50.5	48.3	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	499.9
South	35.9	48.2	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	520.6
West	30.7	40.4	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	458.8

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958												1957		1957	1956
	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Total	Total	Total
All States.....	1,905.9	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,235.3	1,658.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	18,787.8
Metropolitan areas ²	1,492.1	1,446.4	1,533.2	1,533.0	1,581.6	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	962.4	1,291.7	14,104.1	14,688.9	14,688.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	413.8	410.9	408.8	419.6	461.0	437.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.9	367.1	4,038.2	4,098.9	4,098.9
Alabama.....	21.1	18.8	23.9	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.8	15.6	13.0	190.6	173.3	173.3
Arizona.....	26.0	23.0	39.9	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	13.1	17.6	224.6	189.7	189.7
Arkansas.....	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	70.6	57.4	57.4
California.....	301.1	298.7	313.8	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	219.5	291.0	3,048.0	3,163.3	3,163.3
Colorado.....	26.3	25.5	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	18.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	263.8	282.0	282.0
Connecticut.....	32.6	35.4	33.1	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	390.3	375.1	375.1
Delaware.....	8.3	7.6	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	68.9	66.0	66.0
District of Columbia.....	10.5	10.3	42.9	12.6	13.5	66.5	8.3	6.4	9.2	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	133.8	66.8	66.8
Florida.....	93.0	81.6	76.7	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	79.4	946.3	834.8	834.8
Georgia.....	24.3	26.4	23.7	24.4	28.8	27.8	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	247.0	230.1	230.1
Idaho.....	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	38.2	30.6	30.6
Illinois.....	122.9	115.0	106.5	130.0	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	63.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	109.0	1,239.5	1,334.3	1,334.3
Indiana.....	40.6	43.3	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	419.5	432.0	432.0
Iowa.....	26.3	20.5	36.9	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.4	16.6	160.5	131.9	131.9
Kansas.....	15.7	14.3	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	134.5	131.9	131.9
Kentucky.....	17.3	19.2	17.8	15.6	10.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	169.1	168.2	168.2
Louisiana.....	29.4	35.1	34.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	18.5	23.0	250.5	273.1	273.1
Maine.....	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	1.9	3.7	3.8	1.3	1.3	2.7	29.2	33.9	33.9
Maryland.....	46.0	49.1	67.4	41.2	48.3	39.4	33.7	35.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.6	55.2	446.7	430.4	430.4
Massachusetts.....	42.1	41.0	34.8	48.3	68.8	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.8	38.4	440.5	470.4	470.4
Michigan.....	95.7	88.3	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.6	82.1	933.4	1,090.8	1,090.8
Minnesota.....	55.6	54.4	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	390.7	376.1	376.1
Mississippi.....	6.7	3.1	4.8	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	64.2	63.5	63.5
Missouri.....	35.2	39.4	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	362.0	308.7	308.7
Montana.....	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	35.1	42.7	42.7
Nebraska.....	10.1	15.1	12.4	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	78.5	82.0	82.0
Nevada.....	4.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	60.2	45.5	45.5
New Hampshire.....	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	1.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	30.1	37.8	37.8
New Jersey.....	77.0	73.3	62.8	75.0	63.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	46.9	71.9	723.2	811.8	811.8
New Mexico.....	13.1	11.6	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	7.0	88.4	77.2	77.2
New York.....	126.2	160.7	181.2	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	149.2	1,480.6	1,476.0	1,476.0
North Carolina.....	17.1	20.1	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	194.3	221.6	221.6
North Dakota.....	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	4.1	3.3	6.1	1.5	4.3	37.2	40.5	40.5
Ohio.....	122.6	97.5	108.2	116.3	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.3	1,093.9	1,205.5	1,205.5
Oklahoma.....	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	121.3	143.2	143.2
Oregon.....	19.3	16.7	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	26.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	138.9	182.0	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	67.2	62.3	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.0	749.3	781.4	781.4
Rhode Island.....	6.9	5.2	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	48.8	59.6	59.6
South Carolina.....	6.5	6.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	8.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	63.4	75.8	75.8
South Dakota.....	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	36.0	37.4	37.4
Tennessee.....	19.3	21.8	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	179.3	213.8	213.8
Texas.....	99.4	106.1	112.3	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	1,013.4	916.9	916.9
Utah.....	10.4	10.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	113.5	145.3	145.3
Vermont.....	6	1.3	9	5	2.7	7	6	1.1	2	2	2	1.8	1.8	15.6	10.1	10.1
Virginia.....	86.0	40.2	44.3	47.3	68.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	29.8	354.3	457.5	457.5
Washington.....	43.1	55.9	45.4	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	335.3	390.6	390.6
West Virginia.....	7.1	5.3	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	80.8	64.4	64.4
Wisconsin.....	41.7	43.8	38.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.9	41.1	457.3	442.0	442.0
Wyoming.....	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	21.1	28.6	28.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South	West			
1950.....	1,399,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,000	374,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,600	301,800	14,844,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	778,800	338,200	226,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,600	288,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,196,800	567,195
1958 ²	1,197,700	1,130,600	67,100	824,100	373,600	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	14,332,811	13,520,462	812,349
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,400	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,154,386	40,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,098	2,761,446	84,652
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,655	13,793
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	23,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,887	1,312,890	33,997
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	296,900	292,900	4,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	26,400	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,296	21,843
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,775,219	2,737,351	37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,642	925,991	4,651
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,000	32,800	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,609,458	2,432,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	752,234	704,917	47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,200	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,479,262	166,269
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,385	1,191,789	72,596
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	68,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	62,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	15,500	24,000	16,100	761,938	752,105	9,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	88,100	59,700	2,546,548	2,381,164	165,384
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,799	48,531
Second quarter.....	320,500	296,800	23,700	218,100	102,400	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,000	3,886,703	3,606,142	280,561
April.....	96,100	94,200	1,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,101	1,136,659	55,442
May.....	108,500	101,300	7,200	73,300	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,323,799	1,237,717	86,082
June.....	112,900	101,300	11,600	76,800	36,100	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,000	1,370,863	1,231,766	139,097
Third quarter.....	357,800	334,100	23,700	248,400	109,400	65,800	91,600	117,900	82,500	4,297,469	3,998,531	298,938
July.....	112,800	108,600	4,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,890	1,311,702	51,188
August.....	124,000	114,600	9,400	82,800	41,200	22,200	30,700	42,400	28,700	1,466,281	1,346,297	119,984
September.....	121,000	110,900	10,100	85,000	36,000	24,000	32,300	39,300	25,400	1,498,298	1,340,532	127,766
Fourth quarter.....	304,000	288,500	15,500	213,900	90,100	53,000	68,000	88,000	67,000	3,601,791	3,334,625	267,166
October.....	111,000	109,000	2,000	78,000	38,000	21,000	28,000	35,000	25,000	1,333,000	1,308,000	25,000
November.....	102,000	100,000	2,000	72,300	29,700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,200,016	1,175,000	25,016
December.....	91,000	89,500	1,500	63,600	27,400	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,068,175	1,051,625	16,550

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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